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NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

RADICAL MEASURES NEEDED TO SECURE HONEST ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE POLICY OF THE NEXT CONGRESS—THE SUPPRESSION OF BOURBON FRAUDS BY FEDERAL LAWS TO BE URGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Republican politicians from the Gulf States who have been in Washington since the election appear to be extremely anxious lest the next Congress will not be alive to a sense of the Southern situation, and to the radical measures which will be necessary to secure fair elections in the Republican Congressional Districts of the South hereafter. They point to the small Republican majority in the next House as evidence of the necessity for securing honest elections in these districts, in order that the Republican Party may retain the majority in the lower house to which they are honestly entitled. As matters now stand, with the Southern Democrats free to return Congressmen on fraudulent counts and false certificates, there is no doubt that they will return almost solid Democratic delegations from the South unless prevented from so doing by the measures of the incoming Congress. Southern Republicans hold that measures should be adopted to secure the seating of Republican contestants where they can present facts entitling them to seats and the ordering of new elections in those districts where the elections have been so tainted with fraud and crime that it is evident the people could not hope to express their will at the ballot-box, and were, therefore, dissuaded from leaving their plantations and workshops to cast ballots which they knew would not be counted. They further hold that since the Democratic Party obtained control of the Governments of the Gulf States they have been engaged in a huge conspiracy to render the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution null and void by denying practically to the colored citizen that exercise of the suffrage which the laws secure to him. In order, therefore, to determine whether new elections under ample laws for their conduct should be ordered in many of these Southern districts, it will be necessary for Congress to examine the history of the districts from the days of the Kuklux to the present time. Such an examination would reveal that, by violence and fraud, elections have fallen into such bad repute among the people as to be utterly unworthy to be considered as entitling a man pretending to be elected to a seat in Congress.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

THREE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS LIKELY TO BE PASSED BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Chairman Atkins, of the House Committee on Appropriations, called upon the members of his committee to assemble here this week, but it is doubtful whether a quorum can be got together until next week. If the committee could be assembled early next week, at least three of the regular appropriation bills could be ready for presentation to Congress upon the first or second day of the approaching session. No special labor is required to prepare the Pension, the Military Academy, and Fortification bills, and these three should not only be ready on the first day of the session, but should be passed by both branches of Congress and sent to the President for approval before the usual adjournment over the Christmas holidays. The estimates and data for these three bills are now in possession of Col. Stephens, the committee's very efficient clerk, and he doubtless already has those bills properly formulated for the committee, and all of them can be made ready in three or four days for presentation to the House. In addition to pushing through the three bills named, the committee should be able to follow them in the House with the Indian, the Consular and Diplomatic, the Army, and the Navy bills, none of which are likely to contain anything calculated to provoke protracted discussion. It rests entirely with Mr. Atkins and his committee to determine whether the regular money bills shall be speedily pushed through the House. Every advantage is given the business of the Committee on Appropriations by the rules, and if that committee will exhibit a sturdy disposition to maintain the appropriation bills before the House, there can be no doubt that the four bills first named will be sent to the Senate in ample time to permit that body to act upon them before the holiday adjournment. As nothing can be gained this session by partisan speeches and contests, the legitimate and necessary work can be pushed rapidly forward if those charged with the responsibility of leadership will so determine.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

A THIRD ENUMERATION TO BE MADE IN SUSPECTED DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It appears that the recent census enumeration of certain districts of South Carolina, ordered by Gen. Walker, to test the correctness of the first enumeration, which was questioned by many persons, is not satisfactory to some Northern members of Congress, and, in order to be prepared for any controversy that may arise on this point in Congress, Gen. Walker has again sent several trustworthy and experienced officers of his department to make a third enumeration. In this second test to determine the correctness of the regular census of South Carolina, Gen. Walker has selected certain districts in various parts of the State which are suspected of being reported at too high figures, and these will be thoroughly canvassed by the census officers, who will perform their work without the aid of the data previously collected, and without any assistance from the schedules prepared from previous enumerations. Gen. Walker says he is determined to have his work performed in every section of the country in such a thorough and conscientious manner that it will be accepted as absolutely correct by intelligent and fair men of all parties, and that whenever there is any cause to doubt the correctness of the enumerators and reports made by the census officers he will exhaust every effort to discover and correct any alleged inaccuracies. The last test applied to the South Carolina enumeration was made under the supervision of United States Marshal Wallace, of that State, who expresses full confidence in the accuracy of the enumeration as it now stands. Gen. Walker has no doubt of the correctness of the enumeration of South Carolina, and is confident that this second test will corroborate and emphasize the test made a few months a

THE DUTY ON BARLEY-MALT.

A PROPOSED LAW WHICH WILL RESULT IN INCREASING THE PRICE OF BEER.—THE BREWERS OPPOSING ITS PASSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There is a bill pending in the Senate to increase the duty on barley-malt from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 25 cents per bushel, about the passage of which a controversy has arisen between the brewers and maltsters of the country. This bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Morton, of New-York, and passed that body in June last. At the time the bill was passed by the House it had the approval of the brewers, and was indorsed by the Brewers' Convention, held at Cleveland last Spring. Subsequently, however, the brewers discovered that the proposed change in the rate of duty would operate to their prejudice, and they have prepared a protest against its passage by the Senate. In this protest the brewers allege that the question was not carefully considered by the Brewers' Convention by the committee, and pushed through that body without a full understanding on the part of the members of its scope and effect. The brewers represent that there is annually consumed in the United States about 85,000,000 bushels of malt, of which about 2 per cent., mostly from Canada, is imported. The present rate of duty is equal to 17½ cents per bushel, and they alleged that to increase it to 25 cents per bushel would be practically prohibitory, and would give maltsters of the United States an opportunity to form a monopoly to the great detriment of brewers, who would be compelled to pay 10 cents more per bushel than they are paying under the existing rate of duty. They further allege that the increase in the price of malt would be taken from the profits of brewers or added to the the expense of consumers of beer, who would be compelled to pay more than 5 cents per glass for beer, or otherwise be forced to purchase that beverage from brewers who use cheap and deleterious substances in lieu of malt. In view of these facts the brewers have petitions, numerously signed, protesting against the passage of the bill, which will be presented to the Senate next month.

By the provisions of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with Canada, barley, classed as raw material, was admitted into the United States duty free, while barley-malt, classed as a manufacture, paid 30 per cent. ad valorem. Since the abrogation of the treaty in 1866, barley has paid a specific duty of 15 cents per bushel, while malt remains subject to the same ad valorem rate of 20 per cent. as when barley, out of which it was made, paid nothing. At times, both the raw material and the manufactured article have paid the same duty under these rates. Out of this condition of affairs a controversy arose between the brewers and maltsters as to the relative duty which barley and barley-malt should pay, which finally resulted in an agreement that, while barley paid 15 cents per bushel, malt should pay 35 per cent. ad valorem. It was in consequence of this agreement that the bill was introduced in and passed by the House. The brewers having, from a misunderstanding of the exact effect which would result from the proposed change of duty, reconsidered the action of the convention of last Spring and protested against the passage of the bill, it is probable that it will fail in the Senate.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $819,571 18, and from Customs, $553,183 46.

In deference to the earnest wish of Gen. Garfield, as expressed in a telegram received late to-night, the public reception and serenade on his arrival in this city, for which preparations were being made, will be omitted. Gen. Garfield states in his telegram that his visit is to be brief and on strictly private business with which the proposed demonstration would interfere.

In compliance with the petition recently received from the Ponca chiefs asking permission to visit Washington for the purpose of relinquishing all claims to their Dakota lands and making arrangements for the permanent settlement of the Ponca tribe in the Indian Territory, Secretary Schurz to-day issued an order authorizing White Eagle and a small delegation of the other head men to come here.

The United States Supreme Court decided to-day, in the case of Joseph E. Roy, who was injured by the breaking down of a berth in a Pullman sleeping car on one of the leased lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company, that the railroad company was responsible, notwithstanding the fact that the car was owned by a separate company. The case was remanded for a new trial, however, on the ground that evidence tending to increase the damages was improperly admitted in the court below.

The Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report shows that on June 30 there were 250,802 persons receiving pensions from the Government, the list being composed of Army and Navy invalids, widows, minor children, &c., surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows from that war. Eight thousand and forty-seven names have been added to the list since last year. During the year 19,545 new pensions were allowed and 1,377 pensioners previously dropped restored; 12,875 were dropped. The annual pensions average $108 34, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906 60. Exclusive of the arrears, the payments for the year amounted to $27,046,158 80, of which $19,468,191 20 was accrued pension in the new cases. The payments of arrears began in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year $3,933,886 63, and $19,980,608 23 during the last fiscal year. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,026,994 12. Commissioner Bentley estimates that it will require upward of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Ivanhoe Mining Company, plaintiff in error, against the Keystone Consolidated Mining Company, involving the title to a tract of mineral land known as the south-west half of section 36, in Amador County, Cal., which is in possession of the Keystone Company under a patent of the United States, and which is claimed by the Ivanhoe Company under a grant to the State of California for school purposes. This court holds that the title to the lands in controversy did not pass to the State of California by the School Grant act of 1853, for the reason, first, that all mineral lands were intended by Congress to be exempted from the operation of the School Grant act; and second, inasmuch as the land in controversy had been improved and cultivated previous to the survey which fixed the limit of the school grant, it was exempted from the operation of the School Grant act by virtue of section 7 of that law. The judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California is, therefore, affirmed. This decision settles the title to other large and valuable tracts of mineral lands in California, which lie within the limit of the grant to the State for school purposes, but which are claimed under the laws of the United States by earlier pre-emptors and settlers. Judge Field took no part in the decision.

THE DUTY ON SUGARS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A case involving the legality of the Treasury circular regarding the collection of duty on sugars showing an apparent color of over No. 7 and not over 10 Dutch standard in color, but testing over 97 per cent. in crystallizable strength, was recently reached for trial on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court in New-York, but a trial on the part of the Government was waived, the District Attorney giving assurances that the claim would be paid. In view of this action, a prominent firm in New-York has addressed the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that the present orders upon the subject of classifying sugars upon their crystallizable strength, instead of their apparent color, be revoked, and that the claims for overpaid duties be refunded. The reply of the Treasury Department was as follows: "In regard thereto you are informed that this department waived a trial of the case referred to for the reason that the officers of the Government who examined the case, preparatory to trial, had doubts whether the sugars had not been clarified above their true grade, the highest test by any of the Government experts giving 97 45-100 per cent., involving a controversy of fact relating to less than one-half of 1 per cent. of crystallizable strength. The dismissal of the suit is not to be interpreted as an abandonment by the department of the rule of action prescribed in the circular referred to; and this department will give its aid to the speedy trial of a case involving the issue in which the facts shall be found sufficiently clear to justify such action."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Frank W. Nichols has been ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-yard; Master J. C. Burnett to the receiving ship Passaic, at Washington; Commodore R. M. Shufeldt has been detached from duty on board the Ticonderoga on the 9th inst., and ordered to duty connected with the special cruise of that vessel; Lieut. John A. H. Nichols from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey; Master Frank A. Wilner from the receiving ship Passaic, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

The Galena was docked at Baltimore on the 20th inst., and will come out on the 23d and be ready for her trial trip under steam on the 24th. The Shenandoah left Rio de Janeiro Oct. 3, and arrived at St. Catherine's on the 14th. She was expected to leave for Montevideo about the middle of November. Bad weather prevented her from searching for the Madiana rock.

NEWPORT, Nov. 22.—The steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, having completed the repairs to her shaft, which was broken off Watch Hill, went on the route this evening.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

PHASES OF THE LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROBABLY DO—AN APPEAL TO AMERICANS FROM MR. PARNELL—A DESPERATE CONFLICT IN THE COUNTY MAYO.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The London correspondent of a Manchester paper says: "It may be stated with confidence that the Cabinet's resolution to prorogue Parliament until the 24 of December was unanimous, and it must be distinctly held to imply that, should the state of Ireland become worse, the Cabinet will be prepared to consider measures for the repression of disorder, together with measures for land reform."

The report that a party of armed men had tarred and feathered Mr. Gairdner, a Galway landlord, turns out to be untrue.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the American people, hoping all lovers of freedom will assist the agitation now going on in Ireland, which will secure a radical settlement of the land question.

Mr. Dillon, solicitor for Mr. Egan, Secretary of the Land League, and one of the persons against whom prosecution has been instituted, to-day handed the Crown officer an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Egan, asking for an attachment against the *Evening Mail* for publishing articles calculated to prejudice the trials of the traversers.

While a Land Leaguer was addressing the people from a cart at Ballina, County Mayo, to-day, the Police attempted to arrest him for obstructing the street. The mob interfered, and a sanguinary fight ensued. Several of the Police were wounded, but, being reinforced, they charged on the crowd and arrested the Land Leaguer.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Irish Bishops have told the Pope that under certain circumstances they would be unable to free themselves from the necessity of supporting the Land League agitators.

A dispatch from Dublin says: "The Hussars will not be withdrawn from Lough Mask, as the authorities do not wish to incur the risk of an attack on the Ulster men. There are now 78 persons under special Police protection in Ireland."

GERMAN STATE PROBLEMS.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET—THE WAR ON THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—On the resumption of the discussion of the anti-Semitic movement in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, Herr Bachem, of the Centre Party, accused the Jews of acquiring wealth by disgraceful means. Herr Richter retorted, and pointed out that stock-jobbing was carried on by Christians belonging to high circles. The Rev. Stecker, Court Chaplain, who is one of the principal originators of the movement, said the question was a social and economical one, and repeated Herr Bachem's accusations. He declared that the object of the petition was to keep the Jews from any post of authority. Herr Loewe, Progressist Jew, refuted Herr Stecker's arguments, and declared that some of his statements were wholly inaccurate. Herr Ruckert, Liberal, contended that it was a breach of the Constitution to deny that Jews were Germans. Herr Verchow rebutted the attacks made upon those who protested against the anti-Jewish agitation. The discussion, which lasted seven hours, then closed without any vote having been taken. The Emperor followed the debate with the greatest interest.

Prince Bismarck is very unwell, and suffers much.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A Berlin correspondent says the Socialists have resolved, in view of the violent means of repression employed against them, to abstain from voting at political elections.

LEGISLATIVE POLICY IN FRANCE.

THE MAGISTRACY REFORM BILL PASSED—VOTING TO MAKE JUDGES ELECTORAL.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted, by a vote of 295 to 169, clause 8 of the Magistracy Reform bill, which suspends for a year the principle of irremovability of the magistrates. The clauses of the bill include one for nominating Chief-Judges for a term of five years. A radical amendment that Judges be elected by universal suffrage was rejected by a vote of 173 to 125. The magistracy reform bill as a whole was then agreed to.

M. Leon Chotteau presented to M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a petition of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the proposed Franco-American treaty commerce.

M. Desprez, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, will return to his post shortly.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The great surprise in the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was the large minority voting for the radical plan of making all Judges electoral, as in the United States. The amendment was only rejected by the efforts of the Right."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 22.—The Persian troops, contrary to the orders of their commander, have destroyed 25 Kurdish villages.

AGRAM, Nov. 22.—There have been several fresh shocks of earthquake here.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Philip Callan, M. P., surrendered himself to-day at the Central Criminal Court to stand trial on a charge of libeling Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, M. P. He was admitted to bail until Wednesday.

A dispatch from Kief reports that a great outbreak of typhus has taken place in the prison there, where there are a number of Nihilists confined. Two hundred out of 750 prisoners have been stricken with the fever.

A correspondent at Calcutta confirms the reports of a revolt of the tribes in Northern Cashmere, and says should the 700 Sikhs operating against the rebels be obliged to retire a general rising would probably ensue.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated the 19th inst., says: "The force of 1,500 men which had been on a patrolling expedition through Basutoland has returned to Mafeteng. The troops report that they engaged the Basutos on the 18th inst., defeating them with heavy loss. Another section of the Basutos have rebelled, and have already twice attacked the British Residency at Leribe. Reinforcements are being sent thither at the urgent request of the Resident."

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The *Voltaire* publishes a rumor that Gen Sickles is about to supersede Gov. Noyes as American Minister to France.

BELGRADE, Nov. 23.—Mr. Eugene Schuyler is expected here soon to enter upon his duties as Minister of the United States to Servia.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Reuter's Berlin dispatch announces that persons qualified to judge consider the reports of the illness of the Czar perfectly accurate. The Czar is anxious for the speedy official publication of his marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki. Prince Melikoff has been trying for some time past, but unsuccessfully, to procure the assent of the Czarewitch and other members of the imperial family to the official announcement of the union.

A dispatch from Paris says $300,000 in specie were withdrawn from the Bank of France Monday for the United States.

The *Times*, in its financial article says: "The geographical positions of the Suez and Panama Canals render comparison difficult, but there seems to be good reason to hope that with the development of North and South America the dreams of the promoters of the Panama canal may be realized."

ALBANIANS DEFYING TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—Intelligence has been received here that Dervisch Pasha, in obedience to instructions relative to the immediate transfer of Dulcigno, made a forward movement with his troops, but that he was compelled to fall back because of the formidable concentration of the Albanians.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople reports that Riza Pasha has arrived there. It is understood that he will not accept the governorship of Salonica. He declares that he was unable to bring the negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno to a successful issue owing to the refusal of Montenegro to consent to combined action with the Turkish authorities. He states that the inhabitants have fortified Dulcigno well.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople dated yesterday, says: "The Porte has received news from Scutari that Dervish Pasha would enter Dulcigno this afternoon with four battalions of troops.

GEN. GARFIELD COMING EAST.

STARTING FROM MENTOR YESTERDAY FOR WASHINGTON.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Gen. Garfield, with his wife and Secretary, Mr. Rose, and Congressman Amos Townsend, started for Washington to-night in a special car furnished by the Pennsylvania Company, it being the same as that which bore Grant, Conkling, and Logan from Warren to Mentor in September last. The car had been sent down to Mentor and there attached to the noon express reaching here at 1:40 P. M. With Gen. Garfield came Gen. McDowell and his wife and Chief of Staff, who had spent Sunday at Mentor. Gen. McDowell is on his way back to head-quarters at San Francisco. On reaching Cleveland, Gen. Garfield and party were taken to the residence of James Mason, in Euclid-avenue, where they received calls from a number of friends. At 9 o'clock they were driven to Euclid-Avenue Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, where they boarded their car almost unobserved, the crowd having expected them to start from the Union Depot. It is understood that a magnificent reception awaits the party at Washington. The trip will consume a week or 10 days. The General goes to Washington simply to arrange his private affairs. Before leaving Mentor to-day, Gen. Garfield received the following dispatch:

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.

To Gen. J. A. Garfield, Mentor:

The official canvass shows your majority over Hancock in this State to be 21,063.

JOSEPH B. CARR, Secretary of State.

Speaking to-day of the newspaper talk about the so-called Conkling treaty, one of Gen. Garfield's secretaries said: "That story surpassed, if possible, the Morey letter in stupidity. The idea that a nominee for the Presidency of Gen. Garfield's sagacity and political experience would sign such a paper, placing his official life in the hands of another, is too absurd for notice. Moreover, during the hour of the Grant party's stay here Gen. Garfield only saw them in the presence of a crowd of people."

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN BILLS.

THE STORY RICHARD SMITH TELLS OF THE CHICAGO HOTEL BILLS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Mr. Richard Smith, who was personally cognisant of the circumstances, makes the following explanation of the Foster-Sherman Chicago hotel bill in the *Gazette* of to-morrow: "Mr. Sherman had provided for the payment of certain legitimate expenses, for which purpose he placed funds in the hands of his special representative, not a large amount but enough. Upon the nomination of Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, with his characteristic liberality, told that representative that he must not pay out another dollar of Secretary Sherman's money, to return to him the balance on hand, settle all unpaid bills according to agreement, and draw on him for the funds necessary to meet them. That was done, and that is all there is about it. There never was a question as to the payment of hotel bills or any other claims, and Secretary Sherman was not consulted with reference to the arrangement, and knew nothing about it." It is understood that the representative of Mr. Sherman to whom Mr. Smith referred was Thomas M. Nichols, of the Hard-money League. The amount paid by Foster was about $2,000.

STANLEY MATTHEWS A CANDIDATE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, who has just returned from Washington, declares unauthorized the statements in the East that he has withdrawn from the Senatorial race. In an interview this afternoon he was questioned as to his candidacy. "Well, that's a matter I don't care to talk much about. But if the people of Ohio want me to represent them in the Senate, I should be glad to do so, and do so to the best of my ability, too."

"Then you are a candidate ?"

"In that sense, yes. But if it is a question of a scramble for the office, I am not."

"One more question, Senator. What do you think the new Cabinet will be ?"

"That I can only guess at. My opinion, however, if you think that worth anything, is that President Garfield will do as the other Presidents have done—make an entire change, not retaining any of the old Cabinet. But as to the *personnel* of the Cabinet, or its relation to the various sections of the party, that I can't answer, except that I presume all the elements of the party will be recognized as fairly as possible."

A VERY REMARKABLE LETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—J. Floyd King, Congressman from the Fifth Louisiana District, to-day wrote a letter to the President in regard to the outrage report of H. B. Lanier, in which he says: "Commissioner Raum, on the report of Mr. Lanier, appointed by him Internal Revenue Collector in the Fifth Congressional District, where he recently became a candidate for Congress, has ordered him to invade the district with an armed force. There is perfect peace and quiet in the district, and no violation or disposition to violate the laws or rights of any one. Mr. Lanier no more needs United States troops than does Mr. Raum in the Treasury, or than I do while attending the sessions of Congress. Mr. Lanier is short in his accounts in a large amount as State Tax Collector, and has more than once been engaged in desperate broils, not political, resulting in the death of his antagonist. Should such a man be appointed to such a responsible office as Internal Revenue Collector, and be armed with authority to use troops or armed men in the midst of profound peace against a population observing the laws of their country and busy in peaceful occupations?"

EDWIN BOOTH'S LONDON CRITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Daily News*, and *Standard* are very favorably impressed with Mr. Booth's performance of Richelieu. The *Daily Telegraph* sees in it the same shortcomings perceived in his Hamlet, and says that although most able and intellectual it is not an inspired performance. It passes smoothly on from point to point, but never electrifies or thrills. The papers are unanimous in condemning as inadequate the company which the management of the Princess's Theatre has furnished to support Mr. Booth. The *Times* says it is much to be regretted, for Mr. Booth's sake no less than for the credit of the theatre, that the play could not have been better cast.

VIRGINIA'S CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov 23.—The Board of State Canvassers met to-day to canvass the votes cast at the election on the 2d inst. They finished canvassing the vote for Congressmen and ordered certificates to be issued as follows: First District, G. T. Garrison. (Dem.) Second District, J. F. Desendorf, (Rep.) Third District, George D. Wise, (Dem.) Fourth District, Joseph Jorgensen, (Rep.) Fifth District, George C. Cabell, (Dem.) Sixth District, J. R. Tucker, (Dem.) Seventh District, John Paul, (Readjuster) Eighth District, James Barbour, (Dem.) Ninth District, Abram Fulkerson, (Readjuster) The canvass for Presidential Electors was not concluded.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE SITUATION IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF GOV. WILLIAMS—ALL THE TALK ABOUT A DEADLOCK ABSURD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The death of Gov. Williams takes Lieut.-Gov. Gray out of the State Senate and leaves that body, as it is supposed, with 25 Republicans and 25 Democrats. This is supposition, however, as there are three Nationals in the body—Davis, Major, and Poindexter. The latter is counted as a Republican, and the two former acted with the Democrats last session. Under the law, the Auditor of State, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, will organize the Senate without any vote. Last session the members were equally divided, and the officers of the body were elected by resolution, upon which Gov. Gray exercised the prerogative of a casting vote. He would have done the same thing this year and given the offices to the Democracy. The only thing involved in the supposed complication is the offices of Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Door-keeper, with their subordinates, and there will have to be a compromise between the parties, which, of course, will be done, and the organization of the Legislature and the inauguration of Gov. Porter and Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, on Jan. 10, will follow in due order.

The talk of blocking the organization so as to prevent the inauguration of Porter, and to force it beyond the time fixed by law for the election of a United States Senator, so that acting Gov. Gray could appoint and carry the election over to the next Legislature, is perfectly absurd and originated in the brain of some irresponsible scribbler. There are men of both parties in the State Senate of too much character and common sense to permit a few trifling offices for 60 days to be the pretext for the execution of a scheme to introduce anarchy into the State Government and defeat the will of the people. That spectre may be laid at once and forever. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of to-day says: "As far as any attempt being made by the Democrats to defeat the installation of the recently elected State officers of Indiana, or to prevent the election of a United States Senator, it is sheer nonsense. The Democrats are too level-headed to do anything of the kind. Gov. Gray is a prudent and sagacious gentlemen and will steer the Hoosier ship of state clear of such troubled waters, if any there be.

HONORS TO THE DEAD GOVERNOR.

THE BODY LYING IN STATE—A LARGE MEETING OF CITIZENS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The weather was intensely cold to-day, but it did not interfere with the very general tribute to the memory of the late Gov. Williams. The body was laid out in the parlors of the Washington Club house, which were handsomely decorated. At 11:30 o'clock the body was removed under escort to the Court-house, in the corridor of which it lay in state until 5 o'clock, when it was taken back to the club-house. The entire Police force headed the procession, followed by the Light Infantry as a guard of honor, and the Jefferson Club in uniform. The pall-bearers walked by the hearse, Gov. Hendricks getting out of a sick-bed to take his place. Gov. Gray and ex-Gov. Baker headed the pall-bearers. Following the body were the members of the State and City Government in carriages, and there were hundreds of citizens on foot. The public schools were closed at 11 o'clock, and during the passage of the procession the bell was tolled, and a salute of artillery fired. The Court-house corridor was beautifully decorated under the care of Capt. Myers, of the Jeffersonville Arsenal. An oil portrait of the Governor stood at the head of the coffin. The floral decorations were unusually profuse. At the head was a broken column from the Jefferson Club. At the foot another, 5½ feet high, designed by Mrs. Peelle, State Librarian; this was the offering of the State officers. When the funeral procession arrived the coffin was carried into the corridor by a detail of policemen, and the body exposed to public view. The features were very life-like. The Maennerchor sang a dirge, and then the doors were opened. All the afternoon the corridor was thronged with people, hundreds of school children, accompanied by their teachers, being among the visitors. The Board of Trade and the Merchants' Exchange adjourned, and marched to the Court-house in a body. The body will rest in the club parlors to-night. At 8:30 a special train will take it to Vincennes, where it will be kept until Wednesday and then taken to the farm near Wheatland. The burial will be on Thursday.

The meeting of citizens this afternoon in the Hall of Representatives was largely attended. The Rev. Thomas A. Lynch, an old friend of the dead man, opened the proceedings with prayer. Senator McDonald presided, and Judge Gresham, on behalf of the committee, presented a long memorial, which was adopted: The document from the pen of the Hon. William F. Fishback, a leading Republican and formerly editor of the *Journal*. Addresses were made by the Hon. William H. English, Gov. Hendricks, Major Gordon, Gen. Harrison, ex-Gov. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, and Governor-elect Porter. Senator Voorhees was in New-York and could not be present.

Lieut.-Gov. Gray arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. At 10 o'clock he appeared in the consultation room of the Supreme Court and was sworn into office by Chief Justice Niblack. It was in pursuance of the expressed opinion of a number of eminent legal gentlemen that the oath was administered, the first impression being that he succeeded to the office without any ceremony. The oath was a special one, and says: "Called to the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor by reason of the death of the Hon. James D. Williams, I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Indiana." Gov. Gray at once attended to some little details of office work, and then took his place in the procession. At 12 o'clock he attended at the opening of the canvass of the Presidential vote, which was adjourned at 2 o'clock to allow him to attend the citizens' meeting.

THE CANVASS IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—The official canvass of the recent election was declared to-day, as follows: Garfield, 185,195; Hancock, 131,801; Weaver, 34,895; Dow, 943; scattering, 322. Jerome, (Rep.,) for Governor, received 177,954; Holloway, (Dem.,) 137,691; Woodman, (Grbk.,) 35,532. All the nine Congressional Districts are Republican.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The manuscript of the report of the proceedings of the last Republican National Convention is in this city awaiting a decision as to who shall pay the expenses of the printing. It will make a book of between 900 and 400 pages. It was supposed that the Chicago committee was to have attended to the printing of the report, but it has failed to put it in the printer's hands.

WORK OF THE STATE CANVASSERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—There were present at the meeting of the State Board of Canvassers to-day Secretary of State Carr, Treasurer Wendell, State Engineer Seymour, and Attorney-General Ward. The Attorney-General handed down an opinion in the matter of the protest against canvassing the vote of Oswego County, which had been given to the State Engineer to lay before the board. The facts upon which the protest is based are that in the Eighth Ward of Oswego, the Inspectors refused to canvass 170 Republican ballots which were indorsed on the back and on the top. The return was sent back to them for correction, which they refused to make, and the County Board of Canvassers rejected the entire return and certified to the State Canvassers the vote in all the county but the Eighth Ward of Oswego. In addition to the regular certificate, signed by the Chairman of the board and the County Clerk, the Attorney-General had before him a certificate signed by the Clerk alone, of a later date. This certificate of the Clerk was the only paper sending to show that any votes had been rejected. The Attorney-General was of opinion that the State Board had no power to go beyond the regular certificate, and moved that it be adopted. On motion of Treasurer Wendell, the resolution was unanimously adopted, State Engineer Seymour uniting in voting yes.

The board then proceeded to canvass the vote and sign the certificates, after which an adjournment was had until Tuesday of next week, when the vote for Chief-Judge and Congressmen will be canvassed.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The trial of Dr. John Buchanan, Martin V. Chapman, and Thomas E. Vandiver for conspiracy to defraud the United States out of $5,000, the amount of Buchanan's bail, was commenced this morning in the United States District Court.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Coroner's jury in the Highland Falls shooting case to-day rendered a verdict that John Meahan came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of William Engelskircher; that the shooting was wholly unjustifiable, and that William was urged to commit the crime by Jacob Engelskircher, who was accessory before the fact.

LOUISVILLE, Col., Nov. 22.—Mart Duggan, a notorious ruffian, shot and killed Louis Lamb in the street here this afternoon.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—William Driscoll, a white man, was murdered by Mose and Frank Twiggs, colored, in Burke County, Ga., last Thursday night. The murderers entered Driscoll's sleeping apartment and shot him while asleep, setting the bed on fire. They have been arrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Charles McLaren, a young lawyer in good standing at Grand Rapids, Mich., and brother of Bishop McLaren, of the Episcopal Church, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $3,900 from the Chicago Lumbering Company, of Michigan. The arrest grew out of the fact that, while assistant to the counsel for the plaintiff company, McLaren had drawn money from the court in Michigan where it had been paid in settlement of a libel of a tug for running down a schooner, and refused to pay the amount over to the proper persons. McLaren's reason for not paying over the money which he had brought from Michigan for that purpose is, that becoming infatuated in a game of faro after his arrival here, he lost $1,000 of his client's money, and had not the means to replace it and pay the amount he had drawn.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 22.—At the Washington County Court, which convened to-day for criminal trials, the first case called was that of Lewis Almon Meaker and Emeline Meaker, his mother. Both are indicted for the murder, by poisoning, of little Alice Meaker, in Waterbury, Vt., last Spring. The former entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, which is for murder in the first degree. This was intended to shut out the testimony of the officer to whom he made a confession implicating his mother. Without this evidence respondent's counsel think it is impossible to convict Mrs. Meaker. Almon appears cheerful, and not to realize the situation in which he has plished himself. The prosecution devoted the remainder of the day to introducing the medical testimony of Drs. James Pyles and Washburn, who made the autopsy, and of Prof. Augustus Withams, of New-York, a chemist, who analyzed the stomach, finding strychnine.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

LARGE LOSS IN A CATTLE CARGO—DISASTERS ALONG THE COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The British steamer Brantford City, Capt. Aiten, at West Hartlepool Nov. 15, from Boston, lost 476 head of cattle on the passage.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The wreck of the sunken schooner north of Sharp's Island, previously reported, is supposed to be the Native American, sunk in the early part of October by collision. The wreck has been washed further in shore, and the masts are exposed. It is in the track of steamers.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22.—The schooner Frank Neally, Handy, Perth Amboy for Dover, went ashore on Nov. 19 in going up, and sprung a leak. She is discharging, and will probably get off without much damage.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 22.—The gale yesterday was the most severe ever experienced on Lake Ontario. The following disasters to shipping were reported: The schooners Guelph and Wave Crest are ashore at Frenchman's Bay. A schooner, supposed to be the Queen of the Lakes is ashore near Scarborough Heights. Another schooner, the name of which is unknown, is reported ashore near Consecon. So far as is known, no lives have been lost.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—The ship Bridgewater went ashore yesterday at Bushall's boom, South Quebec, during a westerly gale. She will probably be got off to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—The British steam-ship Delambric, from Rio, with a cargo of 36,000 bags of coffee, went ashore on Sunday in a fog four miles east-south-east of South-west Pass Light. She lies in 15 feet of water. She draws 18 feet. She will have to be lightered.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 22.—The barges Bay City, Eldorado, and Wesley were wrecked yesterday five miles east of this place. They were abandoned by the steamer Donaldson, which had them in tow, and, dragging their anchors, went on the rocks. The Wesley and Eldorado drifted right on the beach and the crews were easily saved. The Bay City, being loaded, went aground about 1,000 feet from the shore. The life-saving crew fired a line over her from a mortar, and the crew of six and a female cook were brought ashore one by one in a breeches buoy without touching the water. All three vessels will probably prove a total loss. The Bay City is insured for $6,000, while the others are uninsured. The Captain of the Donaldson is severely censured for not reporting the circumstances on reaching harbor, where he lay for

prem which brought this dissordant colony nearer to its final purpose. A year later he threw off the incognito of an anonymous writer, and appeared under his own name as commander of artillery. At 30 he was taken into the military family of Washington, and intrusted with the most arduous and delicate. At 32 he wrote the remarkable letter to Duane which mastered the problem of arms, of finance, of political powers, of the gaping defects of the confederation, and of the dread need of an Executive Ministry. At 34 he prepared the still more remarkable paper for Robert Morris on the financial situation and remedy. At 36 he was the most important member of the first Cabinet, the organizing spirit of the Government, building up a national system of credit and finance, and acting, through a period of four years, as the counselor and guide of Washington. And while doing all this he still found time to become also first of lawyers. The judgment of Hamilton was intuitively correct. He was a partisan only as he was a patriot. In two eventful stages of our annals, distinct though intimately connected, he proved himself a chief pillar of the public security. His token of the year he took in establishing the Constitution of the United States, New-York should preserve and decorate his monument while the Union lasts. Here in New-York, where the chances were ten to one against the ratification of the Constitution, he took the whole undertaking on his own shoulders, and succeeded in convincing the people. He was the father and champion of nationalism as against Statism, and to him the citizens of this country are largely indebted for the political education and the political faith which enabled them to stand and soldiers and prevail when the soldiers of arms were thrust upon them. His later and more conspicuous service was in creating for his country a financial system which made her credit good the world over. American credit, never since doubted on the globe, was predicated and provided in his own capacious mind (Gov. Bullock, "a Scotchman's mind"). That credit shall continue untarnished, the remembrance of him who conceived and established it will continue to awaken a glow in the heart of every American citizen."

ADDRESS OF MR. DEPEW.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The cosmopolitan spirit of our City is attested by the monuments erected in this Park by the pride and patriotism of other nationalities and States to commemorate the men whose genius and works belong to them, but are equally honored by us. The time has long since passed when to this glorious group should have been added the statue of New-York's greatest gift to the revolutionary period and the constitutional history of the Republic. The filial piety of a son performs the work, and we are here to honor the dead and venerate the memory of his distinguished father.

Precocious intellects in all ages of the world have flashed with meteoric splendor, and for a brief space amazed mankind; but he only whose full-equipped mind knew no youth and never failed in the full maturity of its powers was Alexander Hamilton. At 19 years of age, a merchant's clerk, he writes: "I would willingly risk my life, though not my character, to exalt my station." At 18 he was the responsible head of a great commercial establishment, controlling the details of the counting-room, managing its ventures with distant countries, and maintaining its credit. At 15, he stands before the venerable President of Princeton College, with the bold proposition to be permitted to ascend through the classes as he mastered their courses, and to be graduated, without regard to the years allotted by the rules, when he could pass an examination. The conservatism of Princeton rejects, and Columbia, then King's College, accepts the youthful student upon his own terms. With rare intensity and application, with method and wisdom, he seeks every source of knowledge and rapidly absorbs and assimilates all the teachings of the schools. But while he meditates in the groves of the Academy, the thunders of the mighty revolution which was shaking the continent disturb the quiet of the lecture-room. The protracted struggle of the colonists with the mother country for peaceful recognition of their rights was approaching a crisis. The tea had been thrown into Boston Harbor, and the resolutions of the Provincial Congresses had impressed upon the colonies the necessity of all uniting in the common defense. A great meeting was called in the fields by the patriots of this City. When the orators had closed their passionate appeals a youth of 17 ascended the platform. Curiosity soon gave place to admiration, and admiration to amazement and enthusiastic applause as the boy proceeded. Calmly and clearly, with resistless reason and vivid imagery, he portrayed the origin of the difficulties, the rights guaranteed by Magna Charta and the English Constitution, but above all, the inalienable liberties of every people, and showed the possibilities of successful resistance by united effort. New-York decided to send delegates to the Continental Congress, and Hamilton began that structure of American nationality of which he was the main architect, and to whose perfection and perpetuity he devoted his life.

A resort to arms had not yet closed the forum, and into the discussions which followed he, the youthful student, the most eloquent man of New-York, pleading the cause of England in pamphlets remarkable for their power, and which staid the course and shook the judgment of the people. But the replies were so brilliant and overwhelming that their consolidated force and sentiment for the cause of the people, and were ascribed to the foremost statesman of the period; and upon the discovery of their author, Hamilton, at 18, was hailed by the whole country as the peer of the Adamses and Jay, and the idol of the multitude, ever ready under wrongs and fired by the eloquence of their champion, sought riotous vengeance upon their enemies; he staid the angry mob while the President of his college escaped, and offered to lead it against the redcoats of the soldiers of the law. Popular passion never swayed his judgment; personal ambition or the applause of the hour never moved or deterred him. The same intuitive insight and foresight which worked out for him his own position recognized and protected the rights of his bitterest foes. Concord and Lexington closed the argument.

HAMILTON AS A SOLDIER.

He saw the necessity and rightfulness of armed resistance, and, with clearest reasoning upon the character of the combatants and the nature of the country, predicted its success. While others fought for terms, he from the beginning fought for independence. With the remnant of his little fortune he equipped a company, and the Board of Examining Officers, in admiration of his proficiency in the science of war, commissioned the stripling a Captain of Artillery, and complimented the discipline of his command. In an anonymous letter which he wrote to Governor Livingston he clearly stated the position on Long Island, and the warning was justified by the disastrous battle and retreat. His coolness and intrepidity at Harlem Heights attracted the notice and comment of the Commander-in-Chief, and his skill and bravery at White Plains staid the onset of the veteran and victorious Hessians. In an age when commissions in the Army were only secured by noble birth or by purchase, he struck the keynote of the inspiration of a volunteer force by remonstration from the ranks, and with such vigor to Congress that his advice was adopted. During the gloomy retreat through New-Jersey a veteran officer noticed a company "which was a model of discipline; its Captain a mere boy, with small, slender, and delicate frame, with his cocked hat pulled down over his eyes, and apparently lost in thought, marched beside a cannon, patting it every now and then as if it were a favorite horse or pet plaything," and was surprised when told it was the famous Hamilton. But the young officer held the British at bay while the American Army crossed the Raritan, and at Princeton and Trenton his company won renown and left upon the field three-fourths of their number. From the line, with its opportunities for distinction and promotion, the necessities of the Commander-in-Chief drafted Hamilton into his military family, and at 20 he became the confidential aide of Washington. How fortunate and providential was this conjunction. The reverence of the secretary for the majestic character, lofty patriotism, and full-rounded judgment of his chief, was reciprocated by the confidence and admiration of the chief for the genius, thoroughness, readiness, comprehensive knowledges, intuitive perception, and purity of his secretary. The one began, the other instantly grasped the conclusion. The brief statement of the one became the convincing argument of the other. The suggestive hint of the evening was presented for signature as the completed and unanswerable argument of the morning. Washington pointed the way, and Hamilton cleared and paved the broad road upon which Congress, or the Army, or the hesitating State, must travel. The responsibilities of the continent, in field and Cabinet, rested upon Washington; but Hamilton grasped, assimilated, codified principles and simplified details, so that in the vast and complicated system nothing was neglected or forgotten, and the friendship cemented and strengthened with years and only in death. It was a fitting and picturesque close of the revolutionary war that, when the combinations of Washington had hemmed in Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Hamilton should lead the forlorn hope in the storming of the British redoubts, and bring to the soldiers of arms the honors of the massacre of their comrades at New-London, in the heat and passion of victory grant mercy to the vanquished. Independence left the Republic with but the shadow of a Government. Congress, possessed only advisory powers, and, its inability to enforce its decrees upon the States, became an object of contempt at home and ridicule abroad. It was then that Hamilton brought forth his exhaustless resources to consolidate a nation. The first convention proved a failure, but its address to the country, from the pen of Hamilton, aroused the fears and excited the patriotism of the people. The second convention, presided over by Washington, numbered among its members the ablest men of the United Republic. Hamilton presented for their deliberations a system complete in all its parts. He had seen the war for Independence prolonged, and at times almost lost, by the failure of centralized authority and the jealousies of the States, and he proposed that the great empire whose future he saw as clear to his vision as its reality is to ours, should recognize the federative principle in home and local affairs, but be clothed with powers to preserve the union of the States and command the respect of the world. State sovereignty was the proposition in favor of which, but out of the discussion was saved the Constitution, which has survived the storms of a century. Its preamble, written by him, "We, the people of the United States," was the foundation of popular rights. An overwhelming majority of the New-York Convention, led by Governor Clinton, opposed its ratification, but Hamilton, by resistless logic, impassioned eloquence, and lofty appeals to the pride and patriotism of its members, silenced opposition, quelled discussion, and won the assent of over three to the one opposed, and, with rapturous applause, with congratulations and embraces, the people, whom he had created by his framework, by their representatives in Convention, ratified the work of the young Hercules, and, as a symbol of their approval, bade the artisans erect a colossal arch, under which the triumphant procession should pass, and on the keystone of which should be placed the statue of the Federal Constitution, crowned by the Goddess of Liberty.

THE FINANCIER AND STATESMAN.

This young soldier, whose life had passed in camps, dropped the practice of law, at the moment when eminence and wealth were in his grasp, to obey the call of Washington, and at 32 became the first Secretary of the Treasury. The Republic was bankrupt and without credit, commerce was destroyed, trade paralyzed, agriculture neglected, and public distress and private poverty were the attendants of despair. He so constructed the *Treasury Department that it has needed but little* revision during 90 years. He created a system of finance which restored credit and sent the life-blood throbbing through every artery of the body politic. The demagogue cried, "Pay the obligation of the Government at the nominal price for which it was buffeted in the market," and the misery of the unthinking echoed the cry; but this statesman said "Let the letter and the spirit of the bond be met," and prosperity trod upon the heels of honesty. He alone knew the secrets whose publicity enriched multitudes, and yet he retired from office to earn a living. Upon the boundless seas of experiment, without chart or compass, he invented both. He smote the sources of revenue with such skill and power that from the barren rocks flowed the streams which filled the Treasury and the sinking fund, and the exhausted land was fertilized by its own productiveness. Out of chaos he developed perfected schemes which have stood every strain and met every emergency in our national life. From his tent at Morristown he suggested to the bewildered Morris, who was spending funds to sustain the Revolution, a plan of a national banking system which he completed as Secretary of Treasury, and which, after many vicissitudes and with some modifications, has met the exigencies created by civil war, and is the basis upon which rests our whole structure of public and private business. He saw the necessity for manufactures, and the possibility of their creation and growth by judicious protection, and laid down the principles which successive statesmen and publicists have accepted, but never enlarged. When the orgies of the French Revolution maddened Europe and intoxicated America, and in the name of universal republicanism France demanded an offensive and defensive alliance, he stemmed the popular current, prophesied that licentiousness would end in despotism, and established that great rule of neutrality which has been the guiding and protecting spirit of our foreign policy.

Having spent his patrimony in the war, the care of his family called for his best efforts. So great was the concentration of his industry and the comprehensiveness of his mind that in three months he mastered the law, and entered at once upon a lucrative practice. So great was his public spirit that he abandoned it to perfect the Federal Constitution, resumed, and again left it to secure the ratification of that instrument, closed his books a third time when summoned by Washington into his Cabinet, and locked his office for a fourth time to organize an army to resist threatened war and invasion of the country. Amid the universal prosperity created by his wisdom Hamilton was rebelled against the Excise law, he said: "Let there be no temporizing, but crush the insurrection with such overwhelming force and display of power that it will never be repeated." Upon the foundation laid by Hamilton Webster *built his majestic structure of constitutional law,* and the principles so established silenced nullification, vindicated the right of the Republic to protect its life by arms, and reconstructed the States.

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THE FINANCIER

THE NATIONS CASH-BOOKS

TREASURER OLIVER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

A CONSTANT INCREASE OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE OFFICE—NATIONAL BANK AGENCIES, REDEMPTION OPERATIONS, AND COUPON, REDEMPTION—THE RESIDENCY OF SILVER DOLLARS—THE RESIDENCY OF THE DOLLAR BOOKKEEPING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of United States Treasurer Gilman, showing the transactions of his office for the fiscal year 1880 was submitted to Secretary Sherman to-day. It appears that the receipts increased during the fiscal year 1880 over the previous year $13,000,000, and the expenditures $18,000,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury at the close of the year of $27,000,000. The amount collected from internal revenue during the fiscal year 1880 was $37,000,000, and from customs $186,000,000. The Treasurer's cash account for the year shows the following receipts: Balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year, $27,000,000; receipts from customs, $186,000,000; internal revenue, $37,000,000; from sales of public lands, $1,000,000; from tax on circulation of national banks, $6,000,000; from repayments of interest by Pacific railroads, $1,000,000; from sinking fund for Pacific railroads, $1,000,000; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., $1,000,000; from fees—consular and miscellaneous, $1,000,000; from deposits for redemption of national bank notes, $43,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $1,000,000; from deposits by national banks for purchase of bonds to retire circulation, $45,000,000; from premium on bonds purchased, $3,000,000; from accrued interest on bonds purchased, $3,000,000; total ordinary receipts, $394,000,000; from loans and Treasury notes, $100,000,000; total receipts, $494,000,000. The disbursements during the fiscal year were: For civil expenses, $16,000,000; for foreign intercourse, $1,000,000; for Indians, $6,000,000; for pensions, $56,000,000; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $40,000,000; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy-yards, $16,000,000; for miscellaneous civil expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue, $17,000,000; for interest on the public debt, $100,000,000; for redemption of certificates of deposit, $1,000,000; for premium on bonds purchased, $3,000,000; for loans and Treasury notes redeemed, $100,000,000; total ordinary disbursements, $394,000,000; balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, $100,000,000; total, $494,000,000. The Treasurer estimates the receipts for the fiscal year 1881 at $370,000,000, and the expenditures at $369,000,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury at the end of the year of $101,000,000. The Treasurer recommends the repeal of the tax on circulation of national banks, and the tax on deposits and capital of savings banks, and the tax on the capital of insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of railroad companies, and the tax on manufactures, and the tax on matches, and the tax on fermented liquors, and the tax on tobacco, and the tax on oleomargarine, and the tax on playing cards, and the tax on bankers' capital, and the tax on bankers' checks, and the tax on legacies and successions, and the tax on stamps, and the tax on penalties and interest, and the tax on gross receipts of railroad companies, and the tax on gross receipts of express companies, and the tax on gross receipts of telegraph companies, and the tax on gross receipts of telephone companies, and the tax on gross receipts of sleeping-car companies, and the tax on gross receipts of steamboat companies, and the tax on gross receipts of canal companies, and the tax on gross receipts of ferry companies, and the tax on gross receipts of toll-bridge companies, and the tax on gross receipts of insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of savings institutions, and the tax on gross receipts of trust companies, and the tax on gross receipts of safe-deposit companies, and the tax on gross receipts of loan companies, and the tax on gross receipts of building associations, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual benefit associations, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual marine insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual fire insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual life insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual accident insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual casualty insurance companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual guarantee companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual indemnity companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual surety companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual credit companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual title companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual trust companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual deposit companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual investment companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual loan companies, and the tax on gross receipts of mutual

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—4th col.
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STATIONERY—Sixth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—1st col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK—The Legion of Honor. Matinée.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Pendr.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Rip Van Winkle.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Revels.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE—Virginius.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S—Enchantress.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Sharps and Flats.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
UNION-SQUARE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.
WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Lecture

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or lower barometer, falling, followed by rising, temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The completion of the official canvass of the vote of the State does not sensibly alter the figures already given. Before the subject is forgotten, however, it may be well to emphasize some points as to the steady increase of the Republican vote at the last four Presidential elections. Here are the figures: 1864, 368,735; 1868, 419,603; 1872, 440,745; 1876, 489,207, and 1880, 555,544. The vote of 1868 showed a gain of 51,158 over the preceding Presidential election, that of 1872 a gain of 20,859; of 1876 a gain of 48,462, and that of 1880 a gain of 66,337. Large as has been the increase this year, it bears precisely the same ratio—6 per cent.—to the aggregate of all the votes cast as did the increase recorded in 1868, though the qualification must be made that a large proportion of the Democratic vote of that year was, admittedly, fraudulent. The Democratic vote for the same period is as follows: 1864, 361,986; 1868, (nominally,) 429,857; 1872, 388,672; 1876, 531,949; 1880, 534,511. These figures show a gain in 1868 over 1864 of 67,871; a loss in 1872 of 41,185; a gain in 1876 of 143,277, and a gain in 1880 of 12,562. In the one case there is evidence of normal, steady growth, disturbed only by the "Liberal" desertion of 1872; in the other there are wild and capricious variations—explicable partly on grounds of fraud and partly by the unprincipled and erratic course of a political organization controlled by place-hunters and demagogues.

The total vote of the State as officially declared is 1,108,945, against 1,015,502 in 1876. The increase is, therefore, 93,443, of which the Republicans have 75 per cent. and the Democrats 14 per cent., the Prohibitionists showing a decrease and the Greenbackers consequently counting for more than the apparent remainder of 11 per cent. Trifling as is the quota of the total vote—12,872—cast for Weaver, it shows a very large ratio of increase if compared with Cooper's 1,987 votes, though it exhibits an equally large falling off from Tucker's vote of 75,133 in 1878. It depends altogether on the starting-point assumed whether the conclusion should be reached that the Democrats are absorbing the Greenbackers or that the latter are destined to swallow up the Democracy. In any case, the next stride of Republican progress will evidently take New-York finally out of the rank of doubtful States, and will make it a matter of comparatively little moment who shall administer the estate of the deceased Democracy.

It appears from our Washington dispatches that Southern Republicans are urging upon Congress, or upon the House, a course of action which is exposed to many dangers. These advisers not only ask the House to investigate the elections of this Fall, the results of which are contested, but to declare vacant the seats for districts in which voters have refrained from voting because they thought it was useless. However much abstract justice there may be in a proposition of this sort, there is no authority in the House to adopt it, and, if there were, its adoption would be a very bad precedent. It would be deciding the question of an election on grounds so remote as to be capable of indefinite misrepresentation, error, and abuse. The House should deal with the greatest thoroughness with cases where votes were cast and not counted, or were miscounted, or where an attempt was made to cast them and prevented, but it cannot base its action on an alleged general fear to offer votes. The causes of such fear, where it exists, should be removed by proper legislation, but its indirect effect on actual elections cannot be fairly taken into account.

The substance of the report of the Treasurer of the United States will be found in our columns this morning. It will be seen by this that the growing demands of commerce have affected the currency in several distinct ways. The United States notes have failed to reach the Treasury as freely as formerly, and the gold balance has been reduced to meet the payments of the daily balances at the Clearing-house. Gold has also been, to a considerable extent, exchanged for silver certificates, and the standard silver dollars have been taken in larger amounts, while the notes of the national banks have been sent in for redemption or exchange in much smaller quantities. The total silver coinage up to the present time has been, in round numbers, $78,000,000 in standard dollars, of which a little over $25,000,000 are in circulation, and $48,000,000 in the Treasury or at the Mints. This is a decided increase in the amount in circulation, but still leaves nearly two-thirds of the coinage with the Government.

According to their invariable custom, the Board of Aldermen proceeded yesterday to recommend additions to the Municipal appropriations for next year. Sometimes the Aldermen have exhibited their regard for public interests by attempting to cut down the appropriations made to departments which did not recognize their claim for a share in the distribution of patronage, but this has always been more than made up by their additional allowances, for the benefit of departments with which they had reason to be *better satisfied. In fact, when the Alder*men single out any portion of the City pay-roll for increase it raises a suspicion that they have something to do with its make-up. The special favor shown by them yesterday to the clerks, deputies, stenographers, &c., in the Police Department will, therefore, give new point to the criticisms which have been made on the cost of the clerical force at Head-quarters, and their demand for another Police Captain, Sergeant, and 100 patrolmen will certainly not tend to convince the public that the force is at present free from the most objectionable kind of political influence. Fortunately, the recommendations of the Aldermen are not usually productive of results.

THE TRUE NATIONAL POLICY.

That the best interests of the whole Nation are to be helped by a policy of impartial and complete enforcement of laws for the protection of equal political rights, and by the establishment of a non-partisan civil service, is becoming every day more plain. This is in reality not only a truly national policy, but it is the only policy which can be truly called national at all. The Republican Party is fully committed to the first branch of this policy. It is partly committed by words and acts, and fully committed in honor to the second branch as well. It remains to be seen whether the party leaders will have the wisdom to follow the opinion of the most intelligent, and, as we believe, the greater, portion of the party.

There will be little difficulty in the way of impartial laws for the protection of the suffrage. Every Republican recognizes their justice and necessity. The laws as they now stand on the statute-book are insufficient in their terms, and they have been inefficiently enforced. This is obvious from the results. All Republicans in public life will concede that the South was as "solid," and by as disgraceful methods, in 1880 as it was in 1876. The election laws did not do the work they were intended to do. They did not secure all citizens the enjoyment of their right of suffrage. They neither prevented nor are they adequate to punish either fraud or violence against the suffrage outside of cities of 20,000 inhabitants. They should be perfected in such a way that all necessary executive power can be brought to bear at every poll where a voter, white or black, of whatever party, is unable to cast the ballot to which he is entitled, and to get it counted as he cast it, and wherever either a member of the House of Representatives or a Presidential Elector is voted for. On this point, as we have said, there will be very little difference of opinion among Republicans.

There are some signs of considerable value that this principle will also be approved by a portion of the Democratic Party, and particularly by the Southern portion, which it is specially important to attach to the Federal Government. Thus, in a recent article, (Nov. 19,) the Charleston *News and Courier*, after alleging that the election laws were abused in South Carolina in the interest of the Republican candidates, goes on to say that there can be no remedy for this evil until "the Democratic Party admit, in good faith, that the national election law is within the domain of Congressional power, as the Supreme Court declares it to be." And it urges the Representatives of its party to concede this, and then to work "that the whole effect as well as object of national legislation regarding elections shall be 'to secure to all persons,' whites and blacks, Democrats and Republicans, 'the enjoyment of perfect equality of civil rights and the equal protection of the laws.'" This definition of the proper object of the election laws is taken from the decision of the Supreme Court in the election law cases, and it is, as may be seen, quite as comprehensive and unreserved as any that a Republican statesman could have pronounced. The concession that this object is at once proper and within the domain of Congressional power is a novel one. It comes, moreover, from a leading organ of the Democracy in the section where the election laws have been most opposed and most violated, and for the advantage of which their repeal was sought by the Democratic Party in Congress. It marks a decided and important change in the public opinion of that section, and one of which the new Administration will do well to take account.

But in order to carry out fully the idea of a just and ample protection of the suffrage by the national Government, it will be necessary that the laws for that purpose shall be administered by a non-partisan executive force. And by non-partisan we do not mean the weak contrivance of a force equally divided between the two parties, which can never be anything better than a dangerous makeshift, but a force appointed independently of partisan influence or relations, the tenure of which is secure during the proper performance of their duty, and only on that condition. Such a force, in this as in every other branch of the service, it is perfectly practicable to get by proper means, and these means should be employed. It may be said, and with some force, that the party in the South represented by the *News and Courier* now seeks an amendment of the election laws for its own advantage, and that it does not at heart believe in free elections. That may be so. Certainly it has shown very little desire for free elections in the past five or six years. But we have no wish, nor have we any right, to question too closely the motives for which men seek an end which we know to be right, and by means which we know to be fit. It is enough to encourage us that a powerful journal in the South admits the necessity and propriety of a national law for the protection of the suffrage, impartially enforced. It would be an absurd confession of weakness to say that a Republican Administration cannot pass such a law without giving an unfair advantage to Southern Democrats. Besides, we believe that the real motive which lies at the bottom of this change of position is a feeling that the country has declared overwhelmingly for the principle involved in the law, and that real and great interests in the South depend upon the law being so framed that no party can get undue advantage from it. If this be the real sentiment which has produced this change, it is a good sign. The majority will be very blameworthy if it does not avail itself of it.

It will readily be seen that the impartial character of the service is absolutely necessary to the complete success of national election laws. If the service is made independent of politics in the matter of appointments, the laws will stand. Otherwise they will sooner or later break down, because they will be abused. The Charleston paper is perfectly warranted in saying that "it is useless to expect that special Deputy Marshals will be fair and judicious while they are the appointees of a United States official whose tenure of office depends upon continued Republican success." No such severe strain on the virtue of officials should be required. The minor executive arm of the Government should be as wholly freed as possible from partisan bias. Only on that condition can it do its work as the interest of the whole country requires.

MR. BOUTWELL ON THE FUTURE.

We fail to see by what authority Mr. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, assumes to speak for the Republican Party of the Nation and to lay out its future policy. It is equally difficult to understand why the conductors of a magazine of the standing of the *North American Review* should suppose that what he might have to say on "The Future of the Republican Party" would have, in any sense or degree, the force of authority, or, if regarded as his personal "views," should have any special interest. Neither his past record nor his present position in the party justifies any supposition of the kind, and it is certainly not justified by his contribution in the current number of that publication. Mr. Boutwell sets out by assuming that the tariff issue was decisive of the late Presidential election, and that the verdict was in favor of the principle of protection. He further assumes that protection is a distinctive principle of the Republican Party, and that it is opposed by the Democratic Party. Whatever influence the tariff question may have had in the recent canvass, and it was no doubt considerable, the canvass certainly was not based upon it, nor was the election decided by it. A variety of powerful considerations united the Republican forces in spite of wide differences of opinion among them on this question, and a blind eagerness for power kept the Democrats together notwithstanding their inability to decide what to think or say about it. The tariff policy of the country may determine party division in the future, but it has never done so in the past, and before it does there must be considerable rearranging of the political forces.

Of course, the chief object of Mr. Boutwell's attack is the "solid South," and he takes occasion to revive his favorite notion that the national Government is to take that refractory section in hand, put it under duress, and castigate it into good behavior. This is a comparatively harmless vagary so long as it is the personal possession of the retired statesman of Groton, but he has no right to attempt to swear it upon the Republican Party. It is too late for him to expect it to adopt his pet bantling as its own. Mr. Boutwell connects his own Southern policy with his own tariff policy in a curious if not an ingenious way. He says that the South is opposed to a protective tariff on two grounds, both of which, so far as we can make out from his statement of them, are that it believes in State rights, and would not even accept prosperity as the result of a national policy. This looks to us like one ground, but the man who ran the Treasury on the Groton grocery store principle says it is two. But Southern faith in State rights does not prevent an acceptance of all the section can get for the purposes of internal improvement, and it has been suspected of rather large expectations in that respect. If it really believed that its industries and its prosperity would be stimulated by the tariff, it would not be slow in coming in for its share of protection. The fact is that "State rights" was made a Southern doctrine by slavery, and owed all its vitality in the South to that institution and the necessity for its protection. It will not survive for the sole purpose of preventing "protection to American industry," of which the South would have its share; not if the South is convinced of its efficacy in producing prosperity.

But Mr. Boutwell, having laboriously erected his windmill of a "solid South," founded on State rights, and flinging its arms about for the destruction of the protective tariff, proceeds to tilt vigorously as it in the name of the Republican Party. That party must "break the solid South," he says, "under an imperative necessity to do so in its capacity as preserver and guardian of the industries of the North." But how? What the doughty champion of the imperiled industries of the North has to say about election frauds and the power of Congress to decide on the election of its own members may be passed over as commonplace. All Republicans will admit that no man should be admitted to either house of Congress unless fairly and legally elected; but when Mr. Boutwell suggests that the Senate may decide upon the election of members of State Legislatures independent of State authority he ventures upon questionable ground, and when he talks about using the bayonet to protect the ballot he gets into the region of the impracticable. But beyond this there seems to be a vast domain of the unknown, full of formidable possibilities. "Our policy," says the self-appointed spokesman of the Republican Party, "must be determined, bold, aggressive," and we must "extort from the Constitution every legitimate power" to carry it out. We may venture to suggest that "extort from the Constitution" is a vile phrase. No "legitimate power" needs to be extorted. It is upon the provision requiring the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government that Mr. Boutwell proposes to practice his extortion, and he merely hints at its possibilities as a complete arsenal of weapons wherewith the solid South may be broken, if it refuses to fall to pieces of itself. The policy which is only darkly outlined in this article is not wholly unfamiliar to those who have heretofore read or heard the givings out of Mr. Boutwell, but it is not and will not be the policy of the Republican Party. It is impracticable and mischievous. It would put an end to wholesome tendencies toward disintegration in the South and integration between the sections. It would create disorder and check every impulse to progress which is at work in the South; and, above all, it would put the Republican Party in a minority so hopeless that its future would be a far more serious question than it is just at present.

IMPORTED WORKS OF ART.

Among many articles on the tariff the revenue from which protects effectively no one, costs the Government time and labor, and only hurts the general interests of the country, are works of art. If they are made by Americans, they come in free; if by foreigners under an American name, they pay nothing. But if a foreigner is the acknowledged maker, they pay 10 per cent. on the cost. Should the article be a copy of an antique sculpture, the tariff is 50 per cent., while on bronzes and fine chinaware one must pay as high, if not higher. An American artist abroad, who is enjoying the museums and art schools of a foreign country, and exempt from many duties of a citizen in both hemispheres, claims the protection of the laws of the land in which he happens to be—such an artist can paint his pictures and send them home without charge from the Government, while his European fellow-workman is met by a demand for money which he cannot fail to consider, and justly consider, exorbitant. Without mentioning the exasperating incidental expenses which accompany the slow routine of our Custom-house, and frequently amount to as great a sum again as the direct Governmental tax, let us consider the bearings of that tax alone.

Italy, in order to secure some additional public benefit from the outflow of works of art, has hitherto levied a tax of 1 per cent. on exports of this kind. But the increasing trade with the United States, the multiplication of American artists at Venice, Florence, and Rome, and their activity in their profession, have called the attention of at least one representative of the Italian Parliament to the injustice of the position of Italian artists in relation to America. The Hon. Ugobaldo Peruzzi started the discussion last July. This gentleman ought to know something of the matter, since he is connected by marriage with Mr. W. W. Story, the jurist, sculptor, and poet, who makes Italy his home. Signor Peruzzi finds that the discrimination the United States exercises against Italian painters and sculptors places them at such a disadvantage as regards American artists living in Italy that steps should be taken by the Italian Government to protect their workmen. It was proposed to levy an export tax of 10 per cent. on all works of art leaving Italy which came from the studio of an American artist as an offset to the 10 per cent. charged by our Government on Italian work imported into the United States. Even this would not be a full and fair retaliation, because by the complicated ruling of our Treasury all sorts of art products, modern and ancient, are subjected to heavy taxes on one plea or another. Except at the cost of an expensive lawsuit the private citizen who finds himself overcharged and overruled by Custom-house officials has no redress. How much more helpless, then, is the foreign artist who sends his work to our country?

Retaliatory measures on the part of Italy are all very well as a means of calling attention to an injustice. But it is only making two wrongs instead of one; the second will not right the first. Even the 1 per cent. duty on art exports from Italy is false in principle; our tariff is only more unjust. It is difficult to get at the correct cost of production of those ordinary articles of consumption on which a revenue can be collected with the least worry to the people. But who is to decide on the value of statues, paintings, antiquities, and bric-à-brac? The best experts and antiquarians will differ inconceivably for the very good reason that, being articles of intellectual and æsthetic value, these vary in value in accordance with the taste of each person. A collector will give a thousand dollars for a bit of china that another man would throw away. Art-dealers manage by a good deal of hocus-pocus to maintain some scale of prices for the paintings of artists who are in the fashion; but nothing is more fictitious or sooner reversible than the value of works of art. Hence it is impossible for Governments to levy taxes on such things, there being no human possibility that officials can be found who are competent to decide upon their value.

The income to the Government from this source is very little, and the expense of the tax is great. But does the tax protect any one? If it did ten years ago, it does not now. The Americans abroad who have been training themselves in art are become too numerous and skillful to fear competition with Europeans to the extent of requiring a tax which in some ways cannot but hurt the home producers. What we want now is plenty of foreign importations to keep the workmen here thoroughly alive to what is being done in Europe, so that if they grow slovenly or overweening in conceit, they can be brought back sharply to a sense of their situation by seeing the better work of Europe snapped up by buyers while their own is neglected for the best of reasons. In Europe Americans work in competition with masters and fellow-pupils of foreign birth. Why should they not do the same at home?

It is not Italy only that makes the mistake which the United States carries to so absurd an extreme. Greece is doing incalculable harm to the world every year, as if the neighborhood of Turkey made her statesmen equally blind. A peasant who finds a statue in Greek soil must report it to the Government; he cannot sell it to a foreigner, nor can the foreigner export it as he pleases. The consequence is that when a peasant does find a statue too large to conceal and easily transport he breaks off its head or arms and sells these *dijecta membra* on the sly to some foreigner. Cases are known where the inhabitants of a certain village, fearing that the Police was about to make their houses a visit in search of antiques, threw all they had found into the sea. Thus mutilation and absolute loss of art-treasures result from the mistaken efforts of a Government that cannot rise superior to money considerations in regard to things which are purely works of art. Of course, it will not do for Americans to throw stones at Greece and Italy when they live in glass houses themselves; they have their *own mistakes to rectify first; after that they can point out to other nations the loss to* themselves, as well as to the world in general, which accrues from attempts to levy taxes on things whose value is chiefly, if not entirely, æsthetic.

LOURDES AND TYNG.

On Sunday last the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached a sermon in which he is said to have distinctly asserted that miraculous cures have been performed at Lourdes and at Knock. He said of Lourdes: "No one dares attempt to deny that multitudes of cures took place there. The lame leaped, the deaf heard, the blind saw. It will never do in this generation to deny those well-authenticated facts." He said that the faith of believers had "been honored of God" by these cures, and he expressed his gratitude therefor. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Tyng's sermon has been incorrectly reported, but unless several newspapers have united to perpetrate a serious blunder, the reality of the so-called miracles of Lourdes and Knock has been fully admitted by one who has hitherto been the leader of the extreme Protestant Party in the Episcopal Church.

Lourdes has been of late years a growing stumbling-block in the path not only of rationalists, but of all sincere enemies of the Roman Church. Hundreds of people claim to have been suddenly and miraculously cured by visiting Lourdes and praying at the grotto where the girl Bernadette saw her alleged vision. These cures were not merely those of imaginary diseases. Men who had been notoriously blind for years recovered their sight; cripples whose legs or arms were withered were completely restored, and deaf people recovered their hearing. It will not do to say that these cures were the work of the imagination. Congenital blindness has never been cured by the imagination, nor has that vague influence ever suddenly rounded the muscles and restored the strength of a withered leg.

So long as only a few of these so-called miracles had been wrought it was quite possible to claim that the evidence in support of them was insufficient. At the present day, however, the proof that sudden and wonderful cures have been wrought at Lourdes is precisely the same in character and quantity as the proof that Lourdes exists. To say that it is impossible that a child born blind should recover its sight by praying in the Lourdes grotto is merely to deny the possibility of miracles; a denial that no believer in Christianity can consistently make. Neither will it do to say that no amount of human testimony would be sufficient to prove that a withered leg was miraculously cured at a Roman Catholic shrine; for this would simply be to use against one set of miracles the sophism with which Hume attacked all miracles. Whether extraordinary cures have or have not taken place at Lourdes and Knock is merely a question of evidence. If the evidence is of the same nature as the evidence that Lourdes exists, and if it is sufficient in quantity to satisfy every reasonable demand, the conclusion that the alleged cures have taken place cannot be resisted. Mr. Tyng has been to Lourdes, and he is fully convinced that miracles have been wrought there in answer to the prayer of faith. Of course, the evidence which satisfies Mr. Tyng of the miraculous nature of these cures may not satisfy other people, but that cures alleged to be miraculous, and which are certainly inexplicable by any theory of therapeutics, have been wrought at Lourdes seems to be fully established.

The significance of Mr. Tyng's sermon, coming as it does from one who has so vigorously opposed the Catholic party in his church, is remarkable. If the cures wrought at Lourdes are really miraculous, as well as inexplicable, the other Protestant theory that the Roman Catholic Church is anti-Christ fails to the ground, for God does not work miracles for the benefit of anti-Christ. Moreover, if miracles are wrought at a Roman Catholic shrine, the fact is the clearest possible evidence that a degree of Divine favor is extended to the Church of Rome which is not shown to any Protestant Church or sect. What, then, becomes of Mr. Tyng's energetic Protestantism if the Lourdes cures are true miracles? How can he any longer regard the Roman Catholic Church as an enemy? Against all his former theories of the apostate character of that Church he must now set what he believes to be the fact, that she still has the witness of miracles. Some years ago, when Bishop Cummins and his associates left the Episcopal Church because they conscientiously believed that her garments yet bore the taint of Roman error, Mr. Tyng attended a meeting of the seceders and wished them godspeed. How is it possible for him to-day to feel any sympathy with a body of men who left the Episcopal communion because of their horror of a Church in which, according to Mr. Tyng, is found a faith "honored of God" with miracles?

Probably Mr. Tyng is right in assuming that it will not do to deny the fact that the lame, the blind, and the deaf are cured at Lourdes. Whether, however, his Protestant admirers will assume, as he has done, that because these cures are inexplicable, therefore they are miraculous, remains to be seen. Such an assumption involves far more than any Protestant can concede. It logically involves, among other things, the conversion of Mr. Tyng into a friend and supporter of the Roman Catholic Church. No higher witness to the truth of the claims made by that Church could be given than the witness of miracles. How can Mr. Tyng remain hostile to a Church which can show this incontestable proof of divine favor? If the Lourdes cures are miraculous, the Roman Catholic Church has, in legal phrase, made out its case. If they are merely inexplicable, Mr. Tyng has made a grave mistake, and his indiscretion has injured the Protestant cause, of which he has heretofore been so eminent a defender.

A subject which is far from being limited in its interest to any one sect has been opened by the report made to the recent National Council of Congregationalists at St. Louis by the Committee on Churchless Pastors and Pastorless Churches. When both these classes coexist something is certainly wrong. The committee's report is based on 2,500 cases, a number which is of itself suggestive as to the extent of an evil which has recently been publicly and authoritatively lamented by the Presbyterians, and Episcopalians also. Fifty-seven disruptions of the pastoral relation are debited to "unsuitable wives of ministers," 14 to choir quarrels, *26 to making ministerial service mere mechanical* routine, and, on the other hand, 27 to the "nervous strain and exhaustion arising from the demand for incessant intellectual production in competition with the multiplied sources of knowledge and mental excitement in these times." The "personal equation" will largely account for these small classes. But there are several larger and symptomatic classes. One hundred and twenty disruptions are due to laxity or "excess" of orthodoxy, and 800 are attributed to an unreasonable demand for extraordinary gifts in the minister. Eight hundred cases, forming the largest class but one, are set down, it is very unpleasant to discover, under the general heading of "unfitness for the service of the Christian ministry in any church," under which head are specified defective moral constitution, undue eagerness for large pay resulting from "unwillingness to live as the average of the people," laziness, neglect of pulpit preparation, &c. This is something very like a scandal; without such authority no one would have ventured to affirm such things of a class of ministers which is probably at least equal to any other in all good qualities. The chief reason, however, why churches are without Pastors is inanition or starvation due to poverty resulting from small membership. Churches of less than 30 members constitute one-fifth of the whole number, but they furnish more than twice that proportion (.48) of vacant pulpits. The cause of this is the "undue multiplication of feeble churches in small villages." One community, a village of about one thousand inhabitants, is given as a specimen of hundreds. In this village not more than two-thirds of the people are in any sort of co-operation with the churches, even to the degree of an occasional attendance, yet there are ten distinct church organizations, a large share of them chronically and necessarily pastorless. "We know," says Dr. Stuntevant, "that villages and towns can be counted by hundreds in which from four to six Protestant sects are maintaining a sickly and feeble existence, scarcely able, by the utmost possible effort and self-denial, to support themselves from year to year, without any efficiency or aggressive power, where, but for our multiplication of sects, one church of Christ would be sustained, and exert its mighty influence over the whole community."

Some very curious researches of a zoological character have been made lately by M. Lortet in the Lake of Gennesaret, the Biblical Sea of Galilee. The level of the lake being some 600 or 700 feet below that of the Mediterranean, it was interesting to find out whether the present or past fauna in the lake resembled that of the larger inland sea. In this way M. Lortet hoped to show that at some far distant period there had been a communication with the Mediterranean, which communication had been severed by geological convulsion. The greatest depth was found to be 250 mètres, in the extreme north, near where the River Jordan enters into it. Strange to say, on the banks and highlands surrounding the lake the same round stones were found, showing a sea abrasion, and at that exact elevation which to-day belongs to the Mediterranean level. This shows almost conclusively that at some former period the level of the Sea of Tiberias and the Mediterranean were the same. As to there having been any communication between the two, that is a question not so readily solved. Mr. Lortet thinks that at one time the salinity of the lake must have equaled that of the Dead Sea. As it was, the study of this water induced the French *savant* to spend a long time in this region, calling on the energies of languid and indifferent Arab boatmen. There are, according to M. Lortet, 40 different kinds of fish in the lake, of which 7 belong to the species known as *Chromis*. One family of this kind presented the curious trait of hatching its young in its mouth, and for that act was very appropriately named *Chromis paterfamilias*. But beyond the fish, ten mollusks, two tortoises, a crab, and a shrimp were the only living organisms. But what was remarkable was the abundance of the fish. Two castings of the net usually filled M. Lortet's boat.

The success of American capitalists in carrying on the petroleum oil business in its various departments has encouraged the Russians to believe that their oil deposits on the shores of the Caspian Sea, near Baku, can be turned to profitable account. There is now some intention of laying a pipe line from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, to Batoum, on the Black Sea, a distance of 898 miles. The object of this improvement would be to give the well-owners and refiners at the former place a chance to get their merchandise to market. As they are now situated they are cut off from all means of direct transportation, for the railroad between the two seas named does not extend much further inland than Tiflis, and though the Poti-Tiflis Company is building its line eastward to Baku, it will be two years before it will be completed, and even then the rates of freight may be more than the oil men can well afford to pay. The present route of trade is up the Caspian Sea to Astrakhan, and from there up the Volga River, but as the oil has to be transhipped at the mouth of the river, and even then is available for use only in Eastern Russia, the trade is by no means as large as it might be. Russian merchants engaged in the business assert that if there could be a pipe line constructed to Batoum, the entire southern part of Europe, and possibly the western parts, would be supplied with oil from the Baku district, as it could be landed at Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and even at Antwerp and Hamburg, at a less price per gallon than is now paid for the American article. The truth of this assertion can only be determined by actual experience, though it cannot be denied that the Baku district is exceedingly rich in petroleum. The wells there have never been properly developed, and, until six or eight years ago, were simply excavations in the ground, dug out with shovels to a depth of from ten to thirty feet, in which the surface oil was allowed to collect. At the present time the average depth of the wells is less than 200 feet, and with these the yield is much too large for the existing market, for last year, although seventy million gallons were shipped away from Baku, it is estimated that almost as much more was allowed to run to waste. When the wells run out to a great depth, and facilities have been provided for shipping at a low cost the refined product, it is not impossible that Baku will outdo the richest oil regions in this country.

The Court of Appeals decides that a passenger by railroad has a strict legal right to be run over by the cars, at the depot, if he or she so desires. The particular incident which led to the elucidation of this great principle occurred at Derien, on the Erie Railway, while it was under the charge of somebody whom the law-book calls a "Receiver," but who will not receive anything by the judgment in this case; on the contrary, he has to pay $4,000. A young lady arrived at the station, intending to take the cars for Buffalo. Her father accompanied her, and, while she visited the passenger-room and purchased a ticket, he made inquiries outside as to the arrival of her train. He returned to the sitting-room and informed her that it would not arrive for some time; he then bade her good-bye and departed, leaving her to find her way to the cars when they should come. When the train was signaled the young lady came forth to take her seat. For some accidental reason the train halted a rod or two before reaching the station, and then started slowly onward again, apparently giving the lady the impression that she must hurry along the tracks and get upon the steps of the car before the train got under headway again. She commenced to do this, and, being hurried by the apparent need of haste, took no notice of a freight train which was "backing and filling" among the complex tracks about the station. By this freight train she was run over and killed, and her father sued for damages. Now, there is a very familiar rule that persons crossing a railroad track are in duty bound to look and listen for any approaching train. If they omit this caution, and are hurt, any lawsuit is at once met by the answer, "It was your own fault;" which is always a good defense to a suit for negligence. There are half a dozen decisions to this effect every year. Therefore, although the witnesses testified that the passenger train ought not to have stopped where it did, and that the freight train ought not to have been moving back and forth in the yard at a time when the place was thronged with passengers, yet the railroad Receiver thought he had a clear case. "For," he said, "the lady ought to have looked and listened for the freight train." But the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals both say, "Not so." The lady was a passenger, she had bought a ticket, and was at the station for the purpose of taking the cars. The facts gave her the right to expect the peculiar care which railroad managers are required to show toward passengers. *The rule that a traveler crossing* a railroad track is bound to use his eyes and ears to ascertain whether a train is approaching does not apply to a passenger at a station, whose purpose in crossing a track is to reach his proper train. The company is bound to furnish to its passengers a safe and convenient access to the cars; if the approach provided involves a passenger's crossing the track, the company must keep the track clear for him to do so. And the passenger has the right to take it for granted that no other train will be run across his path at the particular moment. Therefore, the verdict in favor of the father is sustained.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Saturday says that ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks is ill.

Gen. Weaver carried a few counties in the Union—his own county by a plurality of votes.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* presents the name of Representative J. C. Burrows, of that State, as Speaker of the House.

The Hon. John M. Forbes received the highest vote for Presidential Elector in Massachusetts, and merited this indication of the high esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The New Orleans *Times* cannot see the ghost of a chance for Judge Manning to secure Gov. Kellogg's seat in the Senate, to which Gov. Wiltz has appointed him, but it thinks it was proper that the appointment should be made.

The Portland *Oregonian* says that the Chinese question exerted much influence on the Presidential vote in San Francisco, that it had its effect in Nevada, and also had some effect upon the vote of Oregon, particularly in Portland.

The people of Kansas rejected the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention by a vote of 114,575 to 22,827. That is sufficiently emphatic. The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was adopted, the vote being 91,844 yeas and 84,097 nays.

Col. James L. Pugh, whom the Alabama Democrats have elected United States Senator, said in his speech in the legislative caucus: "We will plant ourselves on local self-government, crystalize the solid South, and never go back on the Northern Democracy. Everybody in the solid South is satisfied."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Ohio's Lieutenant-Governor would capably fill the office of Governor in case of Gov. Foster's election to the United States Senatorship. "Mr. Hickenlooper," it says, "has filled all the stations in life to which he has been called with honor and credit. He was a good soldier. He has been a capable manager of important private interests."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has these "views" to express to its party: "If the Democratic Party will only learn from the result of the late election not to stake its all upon the result in New-York, cease awaiting the whisperings of Wall-street for its policy, and no more dance attendance upon capital and monopoly while standing as the champion of labor and equality, its late defeat will, after all, prove a valuable education, and it may still look for success in the future, and the people may hope for deliverance at its hands."

Congressman Gillett, of Iowa, is not utterly cast down. He has published a letter in which he says: "We have fought a good fight, but money, corruption, and rum have been too much for us. We meet next Wednesday for reorganization in the Court-house, and the next campaign begins in the smoke of the last fight. Our enemies may triumph for a day, but their early overthrow is as sure to come as day follows night. Let no man hang his head, for we shall now soon see the salvation of the Lord. The old issues gone, the new ones now come to the front."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale and others, of Boston, have formed a Sunday-school class of young men and ladies, to the number of 30, for instruction in citizenship. Mr. Theodore Tyndale, a member of the Suffolk County Bar, is the teacher, and began on Sunday last by the delivery of a lecture on the formation of governments in general, and democracies in particular. Mr. Hale briefly stated his views regarding the appropriateness of pursuing such study on Sunday, advising the members of the class to provide themselves with note-books, and to participate unreservedly in the conversations which are to occupy the time of the sessions.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS RETURNS.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The first count of the population of 19 counties of the State of North Carolina is as follows:

Counties.	Total.	White.	Colored.
Allamance	14,613	9,997	4,616
Caswell	17,238	7,161	10,077
Chatham	29,456	15,501	7,955
Davidson	30,538	18,345	3,093
Davie	11,397	7,770	3,627
Edgecombe	26,179	7,009	19,169
Forsythe	18,070	13,443	4,628
Franklin	20,839	9,474	11,365
Granville	31,295	13,602	17,693
Guilford	25,594	16,589	9,005
Halifax	30,500	8,

A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM OF MISSISSIPPI.

IN THIS NAME IS LAW—SOME DREADFUL FACTS—CONVICTS—CRIMES AGAINST THE FOOR AND HELPLESS — DEMORALIZED ATTORNEYS—BILLY CLEALY'S FAVORITE—DENAYNE BOUGHT AT AUCTION—THE INVESTIGATION MEYERHOLZ.

Despite the fact that very much has already been said and written in regard to the infamous penitentiary system of the Southern States, it must be acknowledged by those who know anything about the matter that there has never been a thorough exposure of the whole truth, and probably never will be, as it is not to the interest of those who are the principal actors in the drama to have the facts made public. It is a matter of which the people of the North know but little, and that little is generally of a character to shock them. Occasionally a few facts leak out, and are published in the newspapers, but as a rule they are suppressed. Every now and then a convict escapes from the penitentiary of Mississippi, and tells a story of cruelty and suffering that would seem incredible were it not for the fact that the narrator bears upon his body the scars of the lash, and the evidences of starvation in the form of emaciation and weakness. But when the escaped convict is retaken by the authorities, and returned to the penitentiary, his story is forgotten, and he is subjected to the most cruel punishment for having dared to tell the truth. Occasionally, too, a pardon is granted by the Governor of the State, and the released convict tells his story to the world, but he is generally set down as a monomaniac, and his statements are not believed. Sometimes, too, a convict is released by the expiration of his sentence, and he, too, tells his story, but he is generally set down as a monomaniac, and his statements are not believed. Sometimes, too, a convict is released by the expiration of his sentence, and he, too, tells his story, but he is generally set down as a monomaniac, and his statements are not believed. Sometimes, too, a convict is released by the expiration of his sentence, and he, too, tells his story, but he is generally set down as a monomaniac, and his statements are not believed.

In the following table are given the votes of the several counties of this State for Presidential electors at the last election. The figures are those furnished to the Secretary of State, and declared to be the official vote of each county. Clerks have been sent to all the counties for the purpose of obtaining the official vote, and the figures in the following table are the official returns:

Counties.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Scatt'g.
Albany	16,804	15,634	864	13
Allegany	6,687	6,465	466	18
Broome	7,170	6,450	169	6
Cattaraugus	9,278	6,479	266	24
Cayuga	9,601	8,601	675	24
Chautauque	10,439	6,678	262	24
Chemung	5,286	4,666	623	6
Chenango	6,750	4,556	668	6
Clinton	6,090	4,716	14	6
Columbia	6,194	5,749	78	14
Cortland	4,196	3,749	78	14
Delaware	6,606	6,065	316	36
Dutchess	11,067	9,473	96	36
Erie	34,160	30,948	1,169	1
Essex	4,770	3,775	169	1
Franklin	4,189	3,409	31	1
Fulton and Hamilton	5,463	5,279	98	36
Genesee	6,815	5,461	79	6
Greene	5,972	5,406	176	36
Herkimer	8,279	7,299	161	36
Jefferson	14,176	11,998	607	36
Kings	61,701	61,298	2,274	31
Lewis	3,489	3,274	81	18
Livingston	6,668	5,974	111	5
Madison	8,327	7,408	316	36
Monroe	17,240	14,767	1,259	36
Montgomery	6,280	6,297	138	36
New-York	130,015	119,610	3,956	19
Niagara	6,678	6,361	264	4
Oneida	17,169	14,977	1,026	36
Onondaga	14,178	11,726	1,026	36
Ontario	6,774	6,707	194	36
Orange	10,085	9,078	116	36
Orleans	4,561	3,976	116	36
Oswego	10,506	9,745	444	36
Otsego	7,168	7,284	197	36
Putnam	2,178	1,708	36	36
Queens	5,161	10,306	86	36
Rensselaer	8,801	8,618	218	36
Richmond	3,291	4,813	10	36
Rockland	1,748	1,636	36	36
St. Lawrence	8,116	8,306	69	36
Saratoga	6,616	6,306	78	36
Schenectady	3,660	3,266	36	36
Schoharie	3,744	3,606	36	36
Schuyler	3,118	2,609	36	36
Seneca	4,118	3,706	36	36
Steuben	11,267	11,259	679	36
Suffolk	4,456	4,456	36	36
Sullivan	4,289	3,726	36	36
Tioga	4,721	4,627	199	36
Tompkins	4,864	3,966	868	36
Ulster	9,964	9,271	30	36
Warren	4,709	4,709	36	36
Washington	7,779	6,146	36	36
Wayne	7,409	6,507	255	36
Westchester	11,267	11,259	36	36
Wyoming	4,964	4,616	679	36
Yates	3,469	3,197	97	36
Total	555,544	524,518	11,861	1,097

Some of the County Clerks, in sending the above figures, have given the average vote for each elector on the several tickets. The State Canvassers will add all others to the head of the ticket, and foot up the total vote of the State.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE

MAJORITY OF 21,081 FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

THE RETURNS FROM ALL THE COUNTIES—A SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the following table are given the votes of the several counties in the State for Presidential electors in the 34 districts. The figures are those furnished to the Secretary of State, and declared to be the official vote of each county. Clerks have been sent to all the counties for the purpose of obtaining the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 22.

GOVERNMENT BOARD—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s c. '81. | U. S. 6s c. 1867.
$95,150 ..... 112¾ | $45,000 ..... 119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Alabama, cl. A. ... 100 ... 1
Alabama, cl. A. ... 100 ... 1
Alabama, cl. A. ... 100 ... 1

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake route to Queenstown, called by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on account of the Gulf Stream.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Parsell.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 12 M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Cameron.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed as ocean steamers. Their saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort not to be obtained elsewhere.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $25.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 BROADWAY, New-York, or No. 120 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

J. H. EARNSHAW, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 3:30 P. M.
OREGON.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 8:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 5:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer, on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
BELGENLAND.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
RHYNLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled.

State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $80 and $75. Second Cabin, $45.

Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $17 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:

STATE OF NEBRASKA (new).Thurs., Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Dec. 2, 6 A. M.

FOR IRELAND DIRECT.

Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA. For RELIEF Nov. —

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; second cabin, $35 to $40; Second Cabin, $40; Excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $25.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 2:30 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.
CAMBRIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Gulf Stream track at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 6 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.

Pier 39, North River, foot of West 14th-st.

Cabin $80, $90 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $30. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bristolian.....Nov. 27, noon | Circassia.....Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
Ethiopia.....Dec. 4, noon | Anchoria.....Dec. 18, 8 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Sat., Nov. 27, noon | Utopia.....Sat., Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
Caledonia, 400 tons burden.....Dec. 11, 8 A. M.

Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
(Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Carouns.Wed., Dec. 1, 5 P. M.
PEREIRE, Surbled.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

NECKAR.....Sat. Nov. 27 | MAIN.....Sat. Dec. 11
MOSELLE.....Sat. Dec. 4 | MOSELLE.....Sat. Dec. 18

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Steerage tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 51 and 52-sts., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

GELERT.....Nov. 25 | CIMBRIA.....Dec. 4
SHIESLA.....Dec. 9 | HERDER.....Dec. 16

Passengers to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Prepaid Steerage Tickets for sale at low rates from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agent.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, have docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 7

Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London or Liverpool to New-York.

For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

AMERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
WESTERNLAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 15

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.

HENRY HOLTHAUS, General Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.
YUNCE, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 E. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO, Tuesday, Nov. 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 2 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sat., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
or on arrival of London mail at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

H. J. RULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 42 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.....Sat., Nov. 20
HATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MACON, Capt. CRAM.....Saturday, Nov. 27

Through bills of lading given for freight via Georgia and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

H. YONGE, Jr., Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Office, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 37 N. R.
317 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R.,
415 Broadway.

N. Y. HAVANA and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Weekly from Pier (N.) R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND FOR VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA:
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE and FRONTERA.
BRITISH EMPIRE, (Havana only).....Tuesday, Nov. 23
CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
HAVRE.....Thursday, Dec. 9

These steamers are furnished with Hunters swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Nov. 26 and Dec. 16 for Vera Cruz via Sagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

S. S. CHARLESTON.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23
S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 25, noon

FLORIDA, the SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to
CLYDE'S QUARTZED S. S. Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NEWPORT (new).....Friday, Nov. 26
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 9
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Dec. 23

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These fine-steel steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 8 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Pym.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 36 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—Private instruction. Address "A," Box 3,000 Times Office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF VARIED experience is desirous of taking pupils for private instruction. Apply to W. L. B., Box 196 Times Office.

[illegible] LESSONS.—PROF. ABBOT IS OPEN [illegible] Address 1 West 14th-st.

[illegible] SCIENCE AND CLASSICS.—A [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Full Novelties in Flemish, Antique, and Persian Tapestries, Turcoman Rideaux, Oriental Portières, Madras and Crete Muslins, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

BLANKETS, BED COMFORTABLES,

AN IMMENSE STOCK,
At exceedingly low prices. Sold in any quantities for cash.
H. F. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 950 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,359 Broadway, south-east corner of 39d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; willing to assist with children, or would wait on a lady; good City reference. Address E. M. W., Box No. 880 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,308 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would do plain cooking for a small family. Call or address for two days, No. 1,311 3d-av., corner 75th-st, fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has lived in good families; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 134 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl lately landed to do chamber-work and sewing; no objection to go out by the day. Call or address Mary French, No. 320 East 16th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; has lived in good families; can be highly recommended. Apply, between 2 and 10 A. M., at No. 60 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN small family as chamber-maid and do fine washing; best City reference. Seen, two days, at No. 12 West 37th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; no objection to assist with any other work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 120 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 305 East 54th-st., two flights up, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; or as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference; no cards. Call at No. 149 West 32d-st.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and do sewing; can operate; or to assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 319 East 35d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or as nurse and chamber-maid; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 15 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman, or would assist in care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid in a private family; or as nurse and sewing; excellent City reference. Address P. F., Box 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 236 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 309 3d-av., near 24th-st., shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl; or take care of children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 685 6th-av., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 111 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Good reference. Call at No. 248 West 32d-st., ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 302 West 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST CLASS; BY A RESpectable woman; would do fine washing; best City reference can be given. Call or address 306 East 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as present employer's; no cards. Call at No. 130 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress and wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at 331 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; or will assist with washing or children; good City reference. Call at 169 East 86d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; highly recommended. Can be seen at her late employer's house, No. 631 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; no objections to assist in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 26 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; don't object to go out cooking by the day. Address No. 270 6th-av., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls to go together, one as first-class cook, other as good plain cook and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 210 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN PRIVATE family; two years' reference from last place; nine years in former place; willing and obliging. Call at No. 115 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; IS an excellent English cook; thoroughly understands all branches American cooking and made-up dishes; excellent reference. Call at No. 137 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 415 West 30th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 280 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSE-keeping wishes to obtain a situation for his cook, who is an thoroughly recommend. Apply, between 2 and 10 A. M., at No. 60 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; EXcellent baker; would assist in coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 328 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as cook and laundress in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 324 East 35th-st., Room No. 12.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY BY A respectable middle-aged Englishwoman; is a good cook; highly recommended; address for two days, No. 409 West 54th-st.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE colored woman as cook in private family; go home nights if desired. Call at present employer's, No. 228 West 54th-st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; FIRST class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds family cooking; soups, meats, pastry, and creams; present employer can be seen, No. 154 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND AS-sist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a small American family; good City reference. Call at No. 236 East 59d-st.; second bell.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 24th-st.; bell 11.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 26 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 146 East 42d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN AS COOK OR washing and cleaning in boarding-house or private family. Call at No. 207 West 29th-st., rear house, Kahl.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET A SITUATION for her cook. Call at No. 18 East 30th-st., between 5th and 6th.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 436 West 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 336 West 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in city or country; good references. Call at No. 359 West 37th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking; small family; best City reference. Call at No. 347 West 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can be seen for two days, at No. 154 West

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS together, one as good family cook, washer, and ironer; understands meat, soups, and pastry; other as chamber-maid and seamstress; both good City references. Address Cook, Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls, together; one as first-class cook and to do coarse washing; other as chamber-maid and waitress and do fine washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do plain cooking and assist in washing and ironing; or to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at No. 195 East 76th-st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE NORTH OF IRELAND girl as plain cook; understands bread and pastry; excellent laundress; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 150 West 26th-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do the entire cooking, washing, ironing, and baking; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 225 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; will do cooking and washing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 151 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing and ironing. Call at 47 East 60th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; can furnish best reference. Seen, two days, at No. 13 West 37th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; willing to do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French, English, and American cookery; best City reference. Call or address 111 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; and do the coarse washing; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 308 East 48th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant girl in a private family; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 503 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST WITH coarse washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 269 7th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY A competent woman; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 70 Charlton-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; GOOD FAMily cook; can do all kinds of cooking; good City reference. Call at 471 6th-av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; first-class City reference. Call at No. 166 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT; WOULD LIKE more engagements by the day; 50 cents; short distance in country. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 351 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker and seamstress to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—DESIRES A FEW MORE customers; is a first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer; terms moderate. Call at No. 476 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; WISHES A few more customers by the day or week; $1 50 day. Call at 145 East 59th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE CUSTomers by the day; will go out by the day. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 788 7th-av., near 49th-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG colored woman. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 30th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, lady of refinement and ability; no incumbrance; a position in the entire charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper by a Boston lady who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's home; best reference. Address Mrs. L. Shepard, Attleboro Falls, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, lately landed, as working housekeeper; widower preferred. Call, after 10, at No. 1,311 3d-av., corner 75th-st., fourth floor.

HOUSE-WORK CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl to do general housework; is a good cooking; other as chamber-maid and laundress; both City reference. Call at No. 1,020 Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman; is a good cook; would prefer to do family; best of City references; no postals. Call at No. 220 1st-av., first floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl to do house-work in small private family; City or country. City reference. Address Jane, Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 768 9th-av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 49d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed; to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 124 West 28th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; LATELY landed, to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 501 East 14th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a flat or small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework in private family; good references. Call at No. 215 East 39th-st., Room No. 9, first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class Swedish girl; can cut and fit; good dressmaker; highest City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as lady's maid, dress-maker, half-dresser, or seamstress; best City references. Address Good, Box No. 350 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S NURSE.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY best physicians; would like few more engagements in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 316 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 331 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD family laundress; no objection to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call as No. 920 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as chamber-maid and laundress (willing to assist in chamber-work) in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can give best City reference as to character and responsibility; plain fluting a specialty. Call at No. 145 West 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 49 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; excellent references. Call at No. 34 6th-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do her own work; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 42d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; operates; very obliging and fond of children; City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av.; no cards.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERmaid and seamstress.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 35th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL JUST disengaged, as nurse to one child and do light housework; has lived with present family four last years. Call at No. 755 3d-av., corner 47th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN to take full charge of an infant and do plain sewing; two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 201 East 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WITH THE BEST City references, as nurse in a private family. Address Nurse, Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; has best City reference. Address B. P., Box No. 329 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,259 Broadway.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A RELIABLE Protestant nurse a situation to wait on an invalid lady; can take entire care of an infant; would go in the country. Call at No. 26 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; LATELY landed; willing and obliging; fond to children. Call, for two days, at No. 1,311 3d-av., corner of 75th-st., fourth floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTTISH woman as experienced infant's nurse; capable of taking full charge; best City reference. Call or address No. 709 9th-av., in store.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN girl to mind children or assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 113 8th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and plain sewing; lately landed. Call or address No. 444 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of an infant; three years in last place. Call at No. 236 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; LATELY LANDED; understands taking care of children. Call at No. 307 East 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF GERmany girl as children's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 36th-st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant middle-aged woman, to go out by the day sewing, or would do any kind of light work; or as chamber-maid; good references. Address L. M., Box No. 332 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; would be willing to assist with chamber-work. Address S. H., care of present employers, No. 261 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Understands all family sewing; would take care of grown children, or wait on lady; best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CUTS AND FITS, REMODELS, Operates; will work by day, week, or month; City reference. Call at No. 215 West 30th-st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, OR TO TRAVEL.—BY A RESpectable person; experienced; has traveled over Europe; good reference. Apply at No. 24 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young girl; good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress; is a good worker; very best City reference. Call at No. 348 East 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; is a good worker and very best City reference. Call at 137 West [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; NO objection to assist in chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 348 West 32d-st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN PRIvate family; no objections to short distance in country; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 332 West 38th-st., third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; City references. Call at No. 111 East 30th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS gents' and families' washing at her home; puffing and fluting in first-class style, and at reasonable terms; an excellent place for laying; reference from present patrons. Call at No. 305 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family and gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable; good reference. Address No. 439 East 16th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family and gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable; reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family washing; no postals. Call at No. 227 West 42d-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing by the dozen or the week. Call at No. 321 West 43d-st., rear, second floor. C. M.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNderess; to take home, at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Greene, No. 158 West 31st-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by the dozen or week. Call or address No. 130 West 30th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; 75 cents a dozen; can give reference. Mrs. Ferryment, No. 433 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, NO INCUMBRANCE, to do fine washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 223 East 58th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do families' washing at her home. Address F. F., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will go out by the day or week; pays for two days; best City reference. Call at 354 West 41st-st., Room 18.

WET-NURSE.—HAVING A BABY 1 MONTH old. Call, for two days, at No. 321 East 24th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, LATELY ARrived, a position in a mercantile office; best City references. Address H. J., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE family by a thorough, competent man, who will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City references from last and other places. Address M. A., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN as butler; thoroughly efficient in all his duties; references from last employer and others; no postal cards; parties seen at their residences only. Call or address Butler, No. 742 3d-av.

BUTLER.—BY A SWEDE IN A FIRST-CLASS family; thoroughly competent; first-class references. Address Carl, Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE for his coachman in City or country; reliable, temperate, faithful, young, single, (Protestant); understands gardening, can milk, attend furnace; will be generally useful; moderate wages. Address, for two days, Banker, Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, USEFUL MAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; leaving on account of the family selling out; has the very best reference from present and former employers. Address K., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY EXPERIenced coachman; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself generally useful; wages, $15; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 318 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A married man; thoroughly understands his business; good City and country references. Address John, Box No. 306 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City and country references. Address

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

BURNING A SIX-STORY BUILDING.

NEARLY $100,000 LOST BY A MIDDAY FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

The new six-story brick building on the south-west corner of the Bowery and Hester-street was destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $80,000. The Liverpool and London Clothing Company occupied the lower portion of the building, while the upper floors were used by two furniture manufacturers. From what the fire originated has not yet been definitely ascertained. The flames made their appearance first in the north-west corner of the fourth floor on Hester-street, at 11:40 A.M., and were discovered by the workmen in J. M. Hamburger's furniture factory, on the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, who endeavored to attract the attention of the men at work in the Bowery building, but for some time were unsuccessful. When the men finally learned of the fire they made no attempt to extinguish it or to give an alarm, but hastily made their escape to the roof of the adjoining tenement-house. When Mr. Hamburger, attracted by the commotion, came down stairs from the top floor he saw the flames bursting fiercely on the fourth floor; but there was delay in sending out an alarm, although a signal-box was situated within 50 feet of the burning building. When the alarm was sent out finally, Engines Nos. 8, 17, 33, and 13, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 2 and 6 responded to it. Chief Engineer Shaw, at once taking a serious conflagration was threatened, and gave further alarms, bringing to the scene Engines Nos. 7, 15, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 31, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 8, and 10. But by the time these companies had got at work the flames had swept through the entire upper portion of the building and, fed by the inflammable contents of the floors, were bursting forth from the numerous windows on the front and sides of the building. Vogel's large furniture factory on the south side of the burning building, and separated from it by a low two-story building, was in great danger, and fears were entertained that the flames would also cross Hester-street and set fire to the buildings on the north side. Engines Nos. 5 and 32 were then summoned by special calls, but a lack of water impeded the work of the firemen at the start, and a telegraphic signal was sent to the Croton Aqueduct for an increased pressure. With the increased water-supply the fire was attacked from all sides. The south wall of the building fell outward within 30 minutes after the fire started, and crushed the adjoining two-story building into a shapeless mass of rubbish. The other walls stood the fire very well, but the interior, from the second floor to the roof, was burned out. The front will is deemed unsafe and will have to be thrown down or shored up before travel along the Bowery will be safe.

The building was erected last Spring, and was owned by F. Mayer & Co., dealers in woolen at Church and White streets. It has a frontage of 50 feet on the Bowery and a depth of 100 feet. During its erection neighbors made several complaints that the flimsy character of the walls endangered the surrounding buildings, and that there was no independent wall in the rear. The structure is said to have cost $35,000. It will receive probably $30,000 to put it in proper repair. It is insured for $6,500 by the Stuyvesant, $5,000 in the Long Island, $7,000 in the German-American, $3,000 in the Park, $6,800 in the Royal, and $8,500 in the Montauk Company. The owners say they will begin at once to rebuild. The Liverpool and London Clothing Company, represented by Isidor Rosenhalm, have occupied the store and basement for about two months. Mr. Rosenhalm claims to have had a stock of goods on hand valued at between $50,000 and $60,000. The chief damage will be by water, and will probably reach $30,000. He is insured in the following companies: Springfield, $1,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Manufacturer's, of Boston, $5,000; Mercantile, of Boston, $3,500; Scottish Union, of London, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Meriden, $2,500; Providence, of Washington, $2,500; Lion, of London, $5,000; Bowery, $2,500, and Commercial Union, $5,000. The second and fourth floors were occupied by Conrad Eckhardt, furniture manufacturer, whose stock, valued at $30,000, will prove a total loss. He is insured for $9,500. The rear of the building was occupied by J. W. Hamburger, but having only recently hired the floors he had very little stock on the premises, and his loss will not exceed $500. The two-story building Nos. 84 and 86 Bowery, which by the falling of its walls, was owned by Patrick Lovell. His loss is $2,000, and he is insured for that amount in the Greenwich Company. Emanuel Isaac kept a gentlemen's furnishing goods store in the southerly half of the first floor and lived on the second floor. His loss on stock and furniture is $5,000, and he is insured for that amount. The northerly portion of the first floor was occupied by Kinavan & Walsh, shoe-makers, whose loss is $6,000. They are insured for $500. The stock of Nos. 82 and 82½ Bowery, was damaged by water to the extent of $5,000. The damage to the tenement-house No. 144 Hester-street will not exceed $800.

The manner in which passengers going down town on the New-York Elevated Railroad were treated during the progress of the fire was anything but considerate. No intimation was given to purchasers of tickets above Fourteenth-street that a fire was raging down town, and that they might be compelled to leave the train before reaching their destination. The company sold tickets as usual as far down as Fourteenth-street. On arriving at the Ninth-street station the brakesmen of each train informed the passengers that the cars would go no further, and that they might take the choice of alighting at that station or of remaining on the train and riding back as far as Thirty-fourth-street, where they could take the "dummy" to Second-avenue and go down town by the second-avenue lines. From a time after the fire broke out nearly all the passengers of 14 trains got off at the Ninth-street station, and some of them demanded the return of their fares. This suggested the idea to others, and soon the ticket-office was surrounded by excited crowds, all demanding the return of their money. The ticket agent became alarmed and sent for the Police. A squad of men responded to the summons, and remained on guard in the station. The railroad company continued these tactics until late in the afternoon. It would have been a simple matter, since the company was not responsible for the detention of its trains by the fire, to have informed persons as they entered the stations of the existing state of affairs, so that they might save their time by crossing to the nearest station of the Second-avenue. It was obvious that this was not done because it would have increased the day's receipts of the Metropolitan Road to the loss of those of the New-York Company. The fire completely stopped the passage of the Third-avenue trains below the Ninth-street station. When it had been extinguished and the streams of water withdrawn from the front of the building, preparations were made for the trains to run past, but Chief Bates, on examining the front walls, found them unsafe, fearing that the vibration caused by the passing trains would cause them to fall, the officials of the company were informed that it was not safe to run any trains past that point, and that if the company undertook to run them they must take the responsibility for the consequences that might be. The result was that no attempt was made to run any trains last night.

TAXES ON SHIPPING.

A MOVEMENT TO SECURE A REFORM—WHAT IS DEMANDED.

A large meeting of the members of the Maritime Exchange was held yesterday to discuss the following:

1. Repeal of the tonnage dues of 30 cents per ton on vessels in the foreign trade.
2. To arrange rates of demurrage.
3. To fix the meaning of the term "dispatch" as applied to lay and discharging of vessels.
4. Feasibility of having the expense of elevating grain borne by the shipper.
5. To determine what constitutes a hogshead of tobacco, sugar, and other articles for which there is no good rule.
6. Lowering rates of wharfage.

Mr. J. Ernest Miller spoke at length in favor of the proposed changes. He said that tonnage dues were an outrage. The necessity for them had passed away, and the only reason that they were not abolished long ago was lack of concerted action on the part of ship-owners. This should be a free port. The present rates of demurrage, being 10 cents per ton, were much too high. The speaker had been in the shipping business 34 years, and he was still ignorant of the real meaning of the term "dispatch." One schooner, for instance, had entered, discharged, loaded, and cleared at the port of Boston in three days. Another owned by the same parties took 19 days to do the same at the port of New-York. Both Captains reported that they had acted with "dispatch." In regard to the term "hogshead," formerly these holding sugar were described as having 48-inch heads, and the rates were $6, with 3 cents added for each additional inch. The latter was afterward taken off, and gradually the heads have expanded, until they are now seldom smaller than 58 inches. The size of a hogshead of tobacco varies from 45 to 80 cubic feet. In regard to elevating, the speaker said that in Baltimore there is no charge at all, and in Philadelphia none, except for floating elevators, which is but ¼ of a cent per bushel. As to wharfage in Boston, the dues are charged on the goods, and not on the vessel, thus distributing it less onerously. In Baltimore the rates are $1 under 300 tons, and $3 for 1,200 tons and over. In Philadelphia only $1 is charged. In New-York the charge is 3 cents per ton up to 300 tons, and ½ a cent for every additional ton. On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three on each of the propositions, with instructions to report at a future meeting.

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE TEA TRADE.

Samuel H. Stevenson, wholesale dealer in tea, at No. 162 Front-street, made an assignment yesterday to George T. Stevenson, giving seven preferences, as follows: George T. Stevenson, $9,597 13; Catherine Bunn, $800; William Thompson, $6,068 12; William S. Bantz, $8,000; Helen Stevenson, $6,320; Emma Molich, $2,054 93; Catherine A. Clark, $1,128 66; total, $36,199 84. All of the preferences are for borrowed money; that of his wife, Helen Stevenson, is a trust fund from her father's estate, and that of Emma Molich is a contingent liability on an indorsed note. The first that a preference of $8,000 was given to Judge William F. Smith, of the broken Mackenzie banks, led to a report yesterday that the failure of Mr. Stevenson was on account of the suspension of the banks; but it was denied by representatives of Mr. Stevenson that the cause of his failure was the great depreciation in the prices of teas, some of which have declined 30 per cent. since he purchased them. He started in business in 1878, his capital being about $30,000. He had a large trade in New-Jersey and his reputation was very good. His friends offered him loans to bridge over his trouble, but he deemed it best to decline assistance and to stop immediately. His liabilities amount to about $100,000, of which about $63,000 is for merchandise. His assets, when counted main, by of stock and open accounts, it is expected, will realize enough to pay the general creditors from 50 to 80 per cent. of their claims after the preferred debts are settled in full.

THE OVERDUE STEAM-SHIPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRISTOL—OTHER VESSELS EXPECTED SOON.

The overdue steam-ship Bristol, of the Great Western Line, was sighted off Fire Island at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. She will probably be towed up to the City to-day. The Gloucester, of the same line, which left seven days after the Bristol sailed from the port of that name, arrived early yesterday morning, and her officers were greatly surprised at the non-arrival of the other vessel. Later in the morning the bark Moon Beam arrived at Quarantine with definite news from the Bristol. The latter had been spoken on the 15th in latitude 40° 7' and longitude 60° 34'. Her machinery had broken down on the 8th, and from that time until she was spoken by the Moon Beam she had been proceeding under sail. All anxiety about the disabled vessel was set at rest when the dispatch stating that she was off Fire Island was received. The steam-ship Gloucester experienced a regular Winter passage. A series of gales from the west south-west and west north-west followed one another. Very little sail could be carried, and the sea was extremely high and confused during the greater part of the voyage, but the steamer being an excellent sea-boat, did not labor very badly. Several days of very cold weather increased the discomforts of the crew, and on Sunday night, when off the coast, the cold was intense. The bows and forward part of the vessel were covered with frozen spray when she reached port. There are still several steam-ships overdue, but, considering the head winds which have prevailed on the Atlantic of late, no surprise is felt at their non-arrival. The steam-ship Volmer sailed from Antwerp on the 3d, and has now been over 17 days out. The Selerno, of the Wilson Line, sailed from Hull on the 4th, and is now overdue. The Persian Monarch, the second vessel built for the new Monarch Line, left Glasgow for this port on the 6th. The Denmark, of the National Line, did not leave London on the day advertised for her departure, so that she was not due here until yesterday. All these vessels are expected to arrive in a few days. The Henry Edye left Antwerp for this port four days after the Volmer, and will hardly be looked for before the arrival of the latter. The City of Limerick, of the Centaur Line, was also supposed to be overdue, but it was found that she had remained on the other side to receive new boilers.

The bark Europa, with a cargo of breadstuffs and some 30 horses in stalls on deck, sailed from this port for the Barbadoes on Sept. 16, and has not since been heard from. It is feared that she has foundered with all hands on board. She belonged to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven, who own quite a fleet of vessels, which take one general cargo to the West Indies and return with sugar and molasses for the refining works at New-Haven. The Europa was the latest addition to this fleet, and was built at Madison, Conn., last year. She measured 367 tons, was 146 feet long, 31 feet across her beam, and 19½ feet deep. She was commanded by Capt. William C. Dodge, and carried a small crew.

ELIJAH ALLIGER'S TRIAL BEGUN.

NATURE OF THE CASE AGAINST HIM—ONE WITNESS EXAMINED.

The trial of Elijah Alliger, the Broadway insurance broker, who is accused of having in his possession, knowing them to have been stolen, bonds to the value of $50,000, on which loans amounting to about $41,000 were obtained, was begun yesterday before Recorder Smyth, in the General Sessions Court. Assistant District Attorney Lyon conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. William A. Beach and William F. Kintzing represented the accused, who, since his arrest, on Aug. 17, has been confined in the Tombs. A number of indictments had been found against the prisoner, but the one on which Mr. Lyon elected to try him referred to the possession of Coupon No. 1,194, for $1,000, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. This bond was one of the 20 stolen from Mr. Merritt Trimble, of No. 21 Cortlandt-street. Mr. Lyon said in his opening that three men entered Mr. Trimble's office, and, while two engaged him in conversation, the third opened his safe and carried off a package of bonds valued at $88,100. On the 17th August last, the bond set forth in the indictment, with 31 others of the same description, stolen at the same time, were found in the Third National Bank. It would be proved, Mr. Lyon said, that these and other bonds had been brought to the bank by Alliger, and that he had obtained on them loans to the amount of $41,000, which were still outstanding, and for which the bank held Alliger's notes. Alliger's arrest followed the discovery of the stolen bonds, and a few days afterward another complaint, charging him with the larceny of 80 one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was made by Owen O'Conner. These bonds, also, were found in the Third National Bank.

Complaints for having in his possession stolen bonds were subsequently made by Francis Sherwood, a depositor in a Connecticut bank, and Charles M. Brandt, of Paris, Ky. On being arrested, Alliger said he had received bond No. 1,194, stolen from Mr. Trimble, from a railroad operator named T. Colton Carter, who, he said, lived at the Windsor Hotel, but had gone to Mexico. The statement was unqualified, and, after consulting with his counsel, Alliger said he had received the stolen bonds from one Col. C. A. Boughton. The latter was arrested, but on an examination before a Police magistrate was discharged. Alliger's frequent contradictions and refusal to answer questions on the ground that it might tend to criminate or degrade him having shown him to be an untrustworthy witness. Alliger was held in heavy bail, and his case, after various delays, was brought to trial yesterday. Mr. Merritt Trimble testified to the theft of the bonds on the 15th of October, 1879, but could not identify Alliger as one of the men who had visited his office on that day. Frederick Blankenhorn, assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank, testified to the loans procured by the prisoner on the bonds which were subsequently found to have been stolen. His examination had not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. The case will consume several days in trial.

NEW UP-TOWN STORE FOR AN OLD FIRM.

The house of Bloom Brothers, which for nearly a quarter of a century was located in the Bowery, and had been looked upon as one of the landmarks of that thoroughfare, celebrated yesterday the opening of its new place of business at No. 43 West Fourteenth-street. Bloom Brothers were the last of the old-time firms to abandon the Bowery for an up-town location, and they were fortunate in finding quarters on the busy stretch of Fourteenth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Their store was crowded with ladies all day long yesterday, and the scene on every one of the three floors was spirited. An ivory toilet set which the firm imported for Sarah Bernhardt was displayed in a glass case at the door, where it attracted general attention. Each article in the set bears the initial "B." cut in the solid ivory. The mirror in the cover of the morocco case is of horse-shoe shape and as clear as crystal. On the ground floor of the store are to be found the various departments in which dress and cloak trimmings, real and imitation laces, ribbons, hosiery, kid gloves, parfumery, fans, toilet articles, leather goods, and a large assortment of made-up lace goods are sold. Ascending by the elevator to the floor above, visitors found the theatrical department, which, more than any other, has in the past given the firm a wide reputation among actors and actresses. Here are displayed silk and worsted opera hose and tights in fancy French patterns, harlequin dresses, spangled suits, a large stock of jerseys, and pieces of armor. On this same floor are the counters for the sale of gentlemen's underwear, dress goods, lace curtains, and velvets. On the next floor is an infinite variety of cloaks, ulsters, and fur garments. The most striking styles in these fur garments are the Montespan and Du Barry in satin, trimmed with pointed beaver, sealskin, and chinchilla. Of sealskin sacques and circulars there is no end to the display. In the other departments on this floor were exhibited, handsome Swiss silk and satin evening dresses, children's outfits, and ladies' and infants' underwear. The opening will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

HERMANN JOHANSCHROEDER'S STORY.

Secretary of the Emigration Commission Jackson received a letter yesterday from Hermann Johanschroeder, who wrote from a prison in Hanover, to which he was condemned for 12 years, for forgery on June 21, 1879, asking assistance to enable him to prove an alibi, and thus secure his release. He claimed that he came to this City on July 7, 1877, and was registered at Castle Garden under the name of Joseph Birsching, which he assumed the better to discover the whereabouts of certain persons who had perpetrated crimes against his family. Hence he went to Cincinnati, Toledo, and Detroit, remaining in America until about the middle of 1878. He says that the forgery for which he is suffering was committed while he was in the United States. The records were searched, and his statement in regard to the arrival of Joseph Birsching was found to be correct. A certificate to that effect will be sent to him.

A BARK AND A SCHOONER LOST.

Capt. Stapleton, of the British steam-ship Strina, which arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday, reports that on the 18th, in latitude 39° 9' and longitude 61° 17', he fell in with an iron bark which had been burned to a shell. A boat from the Strina boarded the wreck. The name of the latter was found to be the Waste Water. Her spars, decks, woodwork, and cargo had been entirely devoured by the flames. As she was lying in a dangerous position, a hole was bored in her side below the water-mark, in the hope of sinking her.

The three-masted schooner Forest Oak was run down in the Delaware Breakwater on Sunday last by the schooner J. H. Master. The crew of the former were transferred to the schooner Annie E. Valentine, which landed them at this port yesterday. Capt. Chambers, of the Forest Oak, says she was loaded with coal. She was built at West Haven, Conn., nine years ago, and measured 367 tons. She was owned by H. Parker & Co.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT NOT SATISFACTORY —MORE FACILITIES REQUIRED.

Some time ago a large number of Republicans in that portion of the Nineteenth Assembly District included in the boundaries of the Twelfth Ward, petitioned the Central Committee to allow them to form a new association in the district, to be entitled the "Twelfth Ward Republican Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District." They asked for this favor on the ground that the district comprised so much territory and was so long, extending from Fifty-third-street on the south to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the north. The head-quarters of the regular association at present is at the corner of Sixty-seventh-street and the Western Boulevard. It is necessary for persons who desire to attend the meetings of the association to stop at stations on the elevated railroad, or to leave the horse cars, at points far distant from the hall and to walk through lonely and unlighted thoroughfares to reach their place of destination. The Central Committee, on learning all the facts in the matter, resolved to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and it was determined that there should be two associations in the district. A committee of enrollment, consisting of Messrs. Solon B. Smith, Charles N. Tainter and John H. Brady, was appointed to take the names of persons desirous of enrolling themselves in the new association. This action of the Central Committee was received with great satisfaction by the Republicans in the locality. There was some disappointment felt, however, by many when it was ascertained that no evening sessions of the new association it would be necessary to go to Grabe's Hall, a lager-beer saloon, in One Hundredth-street, near Tenth-avenue, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, or to the hall over the Post Office, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. Carmansville, on Friday evening, the 19th inst. To persons living in Manhattanville and in the Thirty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, where there is a large Republican vote, the places of enrollment were inconvenient, and there was much disappointment. They did not care on Thursday night to ride from their homes on the elevated railroad to One Hundred and Fourth-street, on the Eighth-avenue horse cars to One Hundredth-street, and be forced to pick their way through dark and unfinished streets and rough pathways to the places of meeting.

The consequence of the committee's selection of places of enrollment was that at Grube's Hall, in One Hundredth-street, only about 140 persons were enrolled, and at the hall over the Post Office, One Hundred and Fifth-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, there were not more than 100 persons enrolled, when there should have been at least an enrollment of from 400 to 500 persons. The people living in the central portion of the district mapped out for the new Republican association believe that there should be an enrollment on another night in the neighborhood of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such a head-quarters would be more convenient to Republicans residing in the Thirty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, where there is a very large and a growing Republican vote, and to the Republicans of Manhattanville than any other location. It is believed generally in the Thirty-third Election District and in Manhattanville that the choice of enrolling places made was in behalf of individuals who are desirous of gaining control of the new association. An effort will be made to secure another night for enrollment at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and the Eighth-avenue. Signal questions, said that Conn had induced him to steal the gloves. Schwarz was held to answer in $1,500. Coon's landlord bailed him in $2,000.

Thomas Hill, the convicted counterfeiter, was yesterday indicted by the United States Grand Jury for aiding in the escape of a prisoner. George Giles, from the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Jones. Hill threw cayenne pepper in the officer's eyes, while a posse of Marshals was taking Giles' wife and other prisoners to court to be sentenced. Hill is under sentence for three years and six months for counterfeiting, and Giles was recaptured last Friday, a week after his escape.

The contest of the last will of the late Hugh S. Dunn, an eccentric old bachelor, of William's Bridge, who died Oct. 1 last, occupied the whole day yesterday in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, at White Plains. The deceased had bequeathed all his property, valued at about $18,000, to a friend, Mahlon Ferris, of this City, who was his friend and adviser during the last 40 years of his life. The will is contested by the first and second cousins on the grounds of incapacity and undue influence.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis appeared before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and stated that the necessary consent of property-owners along the route had been obtained to the proposed Broadway Underground Railroad, and to the appointment by the Supreme Court of a commission to determine in what manner the road should be built. The company now asks the board to give its consent to the project as the law prescribes. No decision was reached by the committee.

As Assignee of a claim for $300 had by the widow of Ignatz Weber against Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Henry Finnet sued Max Zeller, the Treasurer of the lodge, in the Marine Court. The defense was that Weber had died before the lodge passed a resolution allotting death allowances to the heirs of members, and that if Mrs. Weber properly had such a claim she could not assign it. The case was tried before Judge Gorman and a jury, and a verdict giving the plaintiff $304 50 was rendered yesterday.

Among the many features at the St. Francis Xavier's Fair, in West Sixteenth-street, is the stand of national and State colors which is to be awarded to the regiment of the National Guard receiving the highest number of votes. The stand was, at the close of the voting last night, headed the score, closely followed by the Sixty-ninth and Twelfth Regiments. Mme. Gerster is to attend the fair again to-morrow evening, and will preside at the Fewr pavilion. Ex-Mayor Haggerty, of Cork, Ireland, visited the fair last night.

Acting under instructions from Inspector Murray, detectives in down-town precincts yesterday afternoon made descents upon several lottery and policy shops and captured the clerks selling tickets and slips. In the Tombs Court, yesterday, Justice Patterson held for trial George Jackson, clerk at No. 300 Broadway; John Center, clerk at No. 218 Canal-street; Marks Haskell, clerk at No. 893½ Bowery; James Murray, of No. 83 East Houston-street; James McLoughlin, of No. 1 Morion-street, and William James, of No. 26 Stone-street.

The Managers of the New-York Infant Asylum appeal to our citizens at the Thanksgiving season for donations of provisions, clothing, and money in aid of their work. This asylum affords shelter and medical care to homeless mothers and their unfortunate infants. The House of Reception is located at Tenth-avenue and Sixty-first-street; the country homes are at Flushing, Long Island, and at Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Donations of provisions and clothing should be sent to the House of Reception, and sums of money to the Treasurer, Mr. L. M. Bates, No. 343 Broadway.

The father of John O'Neill, of No. 231 Centre-street, who was arrested on Saturday evening for being implicated in the theft of a gold watch at the fair in St. Alphonsus's Church, states that his son had no connection whatever with the robbery. His son, he says, examined the watch with the intention of buying a chance on it, and when about to return it to the lady in charge of the table, Edward Hanlon took the watch and case from him on the pretense of examining it, and then returned the case tightly closed to the lady. Mr. O'Neill added that Hanlon's mother and brother returned the watch to the Pastor of the church, and said that the young man was drunk when he committed the theft. Young O'Neill and others were arrested by mistake.

Since July the House Committee of the Knickerbocker Club, No. 249 Fifth-avenue, have been constantly annoyed and perplexed by complaints from members who had missed money, cigars, and articles of value from their lockers, rooms, and clothes. In July the desk of the cashier was broken open and $300 stolen. James La Costa, Emil J. Seyffert, and Albert Sprague, three bell-boys employed by the club, were arrested on suspicion. Sprague had keys which fitted every lock in the club, and when he or the others wanted to pilfer the keys were used. They all confessed their guilt. The lads were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Sprague was held for petty larceny, Seyffert for grand larceny, and La Costa for petty larceny.

BROOKLYN.

Early yesterday morning a motor and car combined, on the Broadway line, was destroyed by fire on its first trip from East New-York. The body of the car caught fire from the fire-box. The loss was about $600.

Mary Jane Jones, aged 63, of 1,107½ Broadway, died yesterday from the effects of laudanum taken on Friday. Her friends deny that she intended to commit suicide. She had been in the habit for years, they said, of taking laudanum, and took the overdose which killed her by mistake.

At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, Alderman Powers, Chairman of the Committee on Police, reported against paying a bill of $60 for car tickets. Mr. Powers said he had called at the Police Department to inquire for whom the tickets were wanted, and was told that it was none of his business. The report was unanimously adopted. Policemen in uniform are permitted to ride on the street cars free of charge.

The Central Democratic Association of Kings County met last night and elected the following named officers: President—William Marshall; Vice-Presidents—Horatio C. King, R. Laner, Dr. Joseph Creamer; Secretary—P. J. Kelly. The Executive Committee selected the names of 100 Democrats for membership in the new committee. Among the names presented were those of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, William C. De Witt, Thomas Kinsella, and S. D. Morris.

There was a contest in the Surrogate's Court yesterday for the guardianship of Mary Louisa Da Marsland, a minor. The child's parents, both of whom are dead, were Catholics, and her father's dying request was that his daughter should be brought up in the same faith. The mother, a Protestant, fearing the guardianship of the child, but her claim was disputed by the child's step-mother, who is poor and a Catholic. The Surrogate decided that the welfare of the child would be better subserved by giving the guardianship to her aunt. He ordered, however, that the dying wish of the child's father be respected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Adolphus B. Reynolds, one of the oldest residents of Kensico, Westchester County, dropped dead in a factory in that village yesterday morning from, it is supposed, heart disease.

The searchers for Kidd's gold, at Round Island, in the Hudson, opposite Peekskill, have abandoned their labor for the Winter, owing to the cold and muddy condition of the water rendering it difficult for the divers to work to advantage. They will resume work in the Spring.

As an early hour yesterday morning the coal in the cellar of the Episcopal Church at New-Rochelle was discovered to be on fire, and the church edifice, one of the handsomest in the village, was threatened with destruction. An alarm was rung, and the Fire Department responded promptly, and the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. Spontaneous combustion is the only cause that can be assigned for the fire.

Asa Wattles, a shoe-maker of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, disappeared from that village suddenly, about 30 years ago, as he was to give important testimony in a criminal proceeding. The other day that village was excited, caused by the digging up of a box in the garden of Mr. Smith Pearsall, which, upon opening, was found to contain a quantity of rotten clothes, human bones, and a shoe-maker's knife. It is the general belief that persons fearing Wattle's testimony murdered him and buried him where the box was found. All the parties to that suit have long been dead, and no investigation is likely to be made in the premises.

STATEN ISLAND.

A daughter of Louis De Coma, of Clifton, was taking a drive on the South Beach Boulevard yesterday morning, when the horses took fright and ran away. On reaching Broadway the carriage was upset in turning round the corner, and Miss De Coma was violently thrown out, and received a fracture of the leg and a severe cut across the forehead. After having her wounds attended to by Dr. Middleton, she was taken home.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Manhattan Overland Club will have their opening fox and hound chase on Thanksgiving Day. The start will be made from Weehawken, and the distance will be to Fort Lee, 10 miles.

Richard Maloney, of Newark, who attempted to shoot Policeman Masson, in Newark, on Sunday evening, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail. He says that the discharge of the pistol was accidental.

MR. DAGGETT AHEAD IN BROOKLYN.

Primary elections were held last evening in the 25 wards of Brooklyn and the 5 county towns to elect delegates to the Kings County Republican General Committee, and officers for the different ward associations. There were many contests local to the wards for control of the associations, and a great number of split tickets were voted in consequence. The main contest was for control of the General Committee, and the leaders on the two sides were ex-Sheriff Daggett and Police Commissioner James Jourdan. Both of these gentlemen disclaimed any desire to control the committee, but as the contest grew warm, the contending factions were identified with local papers by the names of Daggett and Jourdan. The friends of Mr. Daggett gained a decisive victory. At midnight all of the returns were not in, but a sufficient number had been received to promise that the Daggett voters friendly to Mr. Daggett carried the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and New-Lots. In the Sixth Ward, Dr. Watt, who was a prominent candidate for the Chairmanship of the new committee, was defeated. The contest in the Twentieth Ward between the Schroeder and Nicol factions was not decided up to an hour late last night. The friends of Gen. Jourdan carried the Tenth and Third Wards, but there will be a contest from the Tenth. In the Fourth Ward an attempt was made by a man named Brown to drive a large number of Hobart voters from that ward, but the turnout out of the ballot-boxes to be counted. The Police interfered, and the ballots were taken to the First Precinct Station-house to be counted. The friends of Mr. Daggett were very jubilant last evening over their victory.

A RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

Coroner Herrman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Edward M. Cooper, the engineer who was killed on Oct. 11 by the train which he was running coming into collision with a train ahead, on the Second-avenue elevated railroad at Ninety-second-street. The testimony did not disclose any new facts, and the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the death of Edward M. Cooper was caused by collision on Oct. 11, 1880, of the train of which he was engineer colliding with one at Ninety-second-street and Second-avenue. We think that sufficient would not have occurred if proper precautions had been taken by this company in allowing more time to intervene between the dispatching of trains. We censure the company severely in the future that on each and every train an employe of the company be stationed upon the rear platform to aid in preventing future accidents, and we further say that no dooms of any cars shall be locked or fastened in any way while in use."

REVISING THE ESTIMATES.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday to consider the provisional estimates for 1881, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The session was short, and but few changes were proposed. The items of $4,000 for music in Central Park and $2,000 for music in Battery Park were recommended to be changed so as to read $3,000 for each item. The Aldermen also recommended the appointment of another Police Captain at a salary of $3,000, another Sergeant at $1,800, and 100 additional patrolmen at $800 each. The appropriation of $54,000 for salaries of clerks, deputies, stenographers, &c., in the Police Department was recommended to be changed to $60,914. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was asked to appropriate $8,000 for the expenses of the commission to revise the City ordinances, and the Aldermen then adjourned to meet in regular session at noon to-day.

SUING FOR THE VALUE OF BONDS.

In a suit now on trial before Judge Hawes and a jury, in the Marine Court, the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, Pastor of the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, is the plaintiff, and Charles G. Patterson the defendant. Dr. Burchard seeks to recover $1,500, the face value of 15 bonds of the Derby Coal Company, which he alleges Patterson procured from Mrs. Burchard by falsely representing that he had been sent for them by Dr. Burchard, for whose benefit he was to sell them. Patterson asserts that he obtained the bonds with the consent of Dr. Burchard, for the purpose of using them to aid in keeping in existence the company that issued them, and that they were lost when the company finally went to pieces. Mr. William H. Arnoux appears for the plaintiff, and Messrs. H. F. Averill and W. T. B. Milliken for the defense.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Daniel Robinson, of Troy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Martin Brimmer, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman R. M. Daggett, of Nevada, is at the Gilsey House.

The Hon. H. H. Wells, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Major George H. Elliot, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Sully de Sousa, Brazilian Consul at Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, and the Rev. Alexander Hannay, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge T. R. Westbrook, of Kingston, N. Y., and the Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston, are at the Sturtevant House.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; J. A. Bridgland, United States Consul at Havre, and Congressman William Lounsbery, of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A PERSON cannot possibly attend to business if he has been kept awake during the night by a troublesome cough; to all such we would recommend the timely use of Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents. —Advertisement.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:56 | Sun sets.....4:37 | Moon rises.10:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
A.M. | P.M.
Sandy Hook.11:46 | Gov. Island.12:30 | Hell Gate...1:37

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, extracts all others in quality, strength and purity.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles Arnold, aged 55, of No. 116 East Ninety-first-street, while driving a beer wagon at Thirty-seventh-street and Park-avenue yesterday, fell from his seat and was run over by the wagon and crushed to death.

A grand concert for the benefit of the First French Independent Catholic Church will be given by Pearl Livingston and company at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, in Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, near Broadway.

The bond-holders of the Rochester and State Line Railroad held a meeting in this City yesterday, and appointed Adrian Iselin, Jr., Anson Phelps Stokes, and Walston H. Brown to devise a scheme of reorganization. The new company is to be called the Lake Ontario, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

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All the number of the employes of the Ninth-avenue elevated railroad received notices of dismissal yesterday. The Second-avenue men will be discharged to-day, and to-night the order stopping service on that line at 8 P. M. will go into effect. Hereafter both lines will be run by one set of train hands each.

President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, said, yesterday, that there has been some discussion in regard to the advisability of suspending coal mining for nine days, but no agreement to that effect has been reached. He himself was of opinion that the state of the market does not warrant it at present.

The National Temperance Society will hold a conference at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Board of Health, will read a paper upon "Our National and State Revenue and License Systems in their Relation to the Liquor Traffic."

The bark Tuck Sing sailed from Pier No. 17 East River for Liberia yesterday morning. Mrs. Barbour, a daughter of Dr. H. Hizhland Garnet, sailed in this vessel. She goes out as a missionary under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The Tuck Sing will be placed under the Liberian flag as soon as she arrives at the shores of that Republic. She took out no colored emigrants.

The Grand Jury will sit to-day, and will probably present the indictment for perjury ordered against James O'Brien, who, under the name of Robert Lindsay, falsely swore that he knew the mythical H. L. Morey, and had seen in his possession the Chinese letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Garfield. The indictment is being drawn up, and will probably be finished in time to allow the Grand Jury to present it to-day.

The schedules of Milan Hulbert and William A. Hulbert, composing the firm of Merrin, Hulbert & Co., assignors to Adrian Van Sinderen, and of Samuel Friedeman, assignor to Marquis Miller, were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The first is: Liabilities, $446,726 94; nominal assets, $585,643 44; and real assets, $382,269 69. The second is: Liabilities, $30,145 49; nominal assets, $30,265 20; and real assets, $15,582 46.

Herman Schwarz, Kinsey & Co.'s dishonest porter, and